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## Russia Favors Underground Atom-Test Ban

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, June 14 (NYT).—Leonid Brezhnev declared today that the Soviet Union is ready to agree with the United States on limiting underground nuclear tests, leading to an agreed timetable to their complete cessation.

Originally, in secret negotiations here, the United States favored only a partial underground limitation because of Soviet unwillingness to accept on-site inspection.

But Mr. Brezhnev's remarks put new pressure on the Nixon administration to accept a total ban, gradually implemented, and some information from Washington indicated that in the last few days U.S. officials were more receptive to the Soviet approach. In a major address concluding the Supreme Soviet election campaign, the 67-year-old Communist party leader also asserted that the two countries "must move ahead" on imposing new limitations on strategic arms.

"We favor that the Soviet Union and the United States, by mutual agreement, show the maximum restraint in the further development of their armaments and achieve an agreement to prevent creation of ever-new systems of strategic weapons," he said.

The forceful foreign policy section of Mr. Brezhnev's one-hour, 45-minute speech was seen as an effort to press the United States to push for a strategic arms agreement during President Nixon's visit to Moscow, which begins in less than two weeks.

Undiminished Attention

He warned that, so long as the arms race continued, the Soviet leadership would "devote undiminished attention to strengthening the defense might of the Socialist motherland" and would insure that Soviet defenses "in the future will be on the necessary level."

This was taken as a calculated response to the negotiating strategy of Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, who has argued that the Soviet strategic buildup since 1973 requires the United States to accelerate development of new weapons to discourage Moscow from pressing into a new arms spiral and greater expenditures. The repeated emphasis that Mr. Brezhnev put on the strategic arms issue suggested that he feels Moscow and Washington must not let President Nixon's visit pass without some measure. "We must move ahead and go forward," he declared.

Mr. Brezhnev's offer of an agreement on an underground nuclear test ban was foreshadowed by secret negotiations here of Soviet and American technical experts.

To Full Termination

But today's speech was the first time the Soviet government had gone on record as being ready, in Mr. Brezhnev's words, "even now to agree with the United States on the limitation of underground nuclear tests, up to their full termination according to an agreed timetable."

The Nixon administration, like its predecessors, has shied away from a total underground test ban without on-site inspection to check against cheating. Mr. Brezhnev made no mention of that issue today, but Moscow has always rejected on-site inspection. Technical experts say that underground explosions over 10 kilotons can be detected by electronic equipment without on-site inspections.

Mr. Brezhnev's unusual formulation about a strategic arms control agreement—"to prevent creation of ever-new systems of strategic weapons"—suggested that he might be seeking a ban on development of new types of weapons rather than ceilings or prohibitions on qualitative improvements on present weaponry. Soviet and American negotiators are deadlocked on that issue.

## Nixon, Sadat in Nuclear Aid Accord

### Peaceful Use Stressed In Cairo Declaration

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, June 14 (NYT).—President Nixon and President Anwar Sadat announced today that the United States had agreed to provide Egypt with nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

The agreement is part of a sweeping declaration of friendship and cooperation signed by the two leaders before Mr. Nixon flew from Cairo to Saudi Arabia on the second leg of his tour of the Middle East.

In the Cairo declaration, Mr. Nixon also pledged the United States to "help strengthen the financial structure of Egypt," to play an active role in the reconstruction of Egyptian cities on the Suez Canal; to encourage American private investment in Egypt; to give the greatest possible amount of government economic aid to Egypt subject to congressional approval, and to help satisfy Egypt's urgent need for wheat and other basic commodities.

The Nixon-Sadat declaration said the two governments "will begin negotiation of an agreement for cooperation in the field of nuclear energy under agreed safeguards. Upon conclusion of such an agreement the United States is prepared to sell nuclear reactors and fuel to Egypt."

Actually the sale of nuclear fuel to Egypt will begin immediately. The joint declaration instructs the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission to conclude a provisional agreement with Egypt covering such sales pending completion of negotiations on the full agreement.

Egypt already has two five-megawatt reactors from the Soviet Union. Today's agreement will free the Sadat government from dependence on Soviet-supplied nuclear fuel.

Ronald Ziegler, the White House press secretary, answering reporters' questions, declared that the agreement would not in any way help Egypt get a military nuclear capability.

Psychologically, for the Egyptians, the most striking aspect of today's declaration was the announcement that Egypt will get access to American nuclear technology. To Egyptians this opens the prospect that Egypt will at last become a major power comparable with the size and population of 37 million, instead of remaining a country that is mired in poverty and unable to provide essential services to its citizens because of military expenses.

The two Presidents in their joint declaration also stated that just and durable peace in the Middle East must "take into due account the legitimate interest of all the peoples in the Middle East including the Palestinian people, and the right to existence of all states in the area."

The two leaders signed the declaration in a ceremony before cameras and newsmen in the 18th-century decor of one of the ceremonial halls of the Abdin Palace, the presidential mansion in downtown Cairo.

Final Event

The signing was the final event in Mr. Nixon's triumphal visit, during which he was cheered by millions of Egyptians in Cairo, Alexandria and in towns between the two cities.

This morning, the two Presidents flew in an American helicopter from Alexandria to the pyramids of Giza, outside Cairo, where Mr. Nixon and his party, including Mrs. Nixon, did a quick sightseeing tour and watched Bedouin Arab horses perform an intricate dance—a traditional spectacle.

The streets of Cairo were once more lined with cheering crowds and the two leaders once more rode standing up in an open car acknowledging the acclamation.

On the Nile bridge in the center of the city, the convoy stopped and the two men crossed part of the bridge on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Aides in Israel Not Alarmed by U.S.-Cairo Pact

JERUSALEM, June 14 (NYT).—Israeli Information Minister Aharon Yariv said today that the government had received a copy of the U.S.-Egyptian agreement and was studying it, but he declined to comment on its contents.

Privately, however, Israeli officials said that neither the nuclear provisions of the agreement nor its other aspects appeared to be a cause for concern by Israel. They took note of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's observation that the United States had signed similar agreements with many other nations.

Speaking on television tonight, Mr. Yariv pointed out that Israel and the United States have had an agreement for cooperation in nuclear research since 1955. Israel has developed its own nuclear capacity and has two major reactors in operation, and is negotiating with the United States an agreement on the erection of nuclear reactors for the generation of electric power, he said.

### Faisal Takes Tough Stance With Nixon

JIDDAH, Saudi Arabia, June 14 (UPI).—King Faisal today told President Nixon there would never be lasting peace in the Middle East while Arab territories are occupied.

King Faisal, 68, who initiated the Arab boycott against the United States last year, lectured Mr. Nixon during a toast at a lavish dinner in his honor. It was the toughest talk Mr. Nixon has heard since he came to the Middle East four days ago. He arrived here today from Cairo.

"There will never be a real and lasting peace," the king said, "unless Jerusalem is liberated and returned to Arab sovereignty, unless liberation of all the occupied Arab territories is completed, and unless Arab peoples of Palestine regain their rights to return to their homes."

"The injustices and aggression which were wrought upon the Arabs of Palestine are unprecedented in history, for not even in the darkest ages had a whole population of a country been driven out of their homes to be replaced by aliens."

King Faisal echoed a theme sounded several times by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat during Mr. Nixon's three-day stop in Cairo but couched it in much stronger language.

"The Arab nation," he said, "has appealed to the conscience of the world for more than a quarter of a century to regain their lost rights and to undo the reason that the interest in Saudi Arabia, apart from the desire to see you again, is so important."

The two leaders were scheduled to hold two hours of private talks tomorrow morning before Mr. Nixon's departure for Damascus at 3 p.m.



SEEING THE SIGHTS—Mr. and Mrs. Sadat and Mr. and Mrs. Nixon visiting archaeological excavations at the pyramids in Giza Friday. Later they returned to Cairo for a final meeting before the Nixons went to Saudi Arabia.

## Democrats Suspect Nixon's Use of Tax Agency

By Richard L. Lyons and William Chapman

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP).—Several Democrats on the House Judiciary Committee said that they heard evidence yesterday that raised serious questions as to whether President Nixon was involved in the use of the Internal Revenue Service to harass political enemies and help friends.

"My impression," Rep. Edward Nevels, D-Iowa, said, "is that the use of IRS is as significant as, if not more so than, Watergate" as a possible impeachable offense. "Legitimate questions were raised and should be pursued."

The committee chairman, Peter Rodino, D-N.J., said that the allegation of misuse of the IRS "goes to the heart of the question of whether there has been a serious abuse of power by the President." He said the committee will deal with the issue "very seriously."

On the other hand, Rep. Robert McClell, R-Ill., said that he "didn't feel the presentation was too serious" so far as showing any improper act by Mr. Nixon. The committee is seeking a 17-minute tape of a Sept. 15, 1973, conversation in which, former White House counsel John Dean 3d has said, he talked with Mr. Nixon about the use of the IRS to attack political enemies and about a report on an IRS investigation of Lawrence O'Brien, then Democratic national chairman.

Committee special counsel John Dear told newsmen that he will ask the committee to issue a subpoena ordering the President to turn over this tape.

Two versions of the tape are already on the public record. In the edited version released by the White House, Mr. Nixon said to Dean:

"I want the most comprehensive notes on all those who tried to do us in. We have not used the power in this first four years as you know... We have not used the bureau and we have not used the Justice Department, but things are going to change now..." The "bureau" presumably refers to the IRS.

On the other hand, Rep. Robert McClell, R-Ill., said that he "didn't feel the presentation was too serious" so far as showing any improper act by Mr. Nixon. The committee is seeking a 17-minute tape of a Sept. 15, 1973, conversation in which, former White House counsel John Dean 3d has said, he talked with Mr. Nixon about the use of the IRS to attack political enemies and about a report on an IRS investigation of Lawrence O'Brien, then Democratic national chairman.

Government officials said that each home and plant using oil for heating purposes will be registered and receive a certain amount of fuel. Fuel imports this year will cost France \$6.6 billion, putting its balance of payments more deeply into the red.

To avoid a fuel black market, the industry Ministry is trying to devise a system of allocations that would oblige ration tickets, officials said.

The government also has yet to figure out how to enforce its argument among the European allies primarily because the British are resisting a reference to "European union" in the final version.

The original plan was to sign the declaration during the NATO ministerial meeting in Ottawa on Tuesday and Wednesday. Although NATO officials said this was still possible, it is much more likely to take place here as a prelude to the President's Moscow talks.

Joseph Luns, NATO secretary-general, issued his invitation to the 16 heads of government, "acting on a suggestion from President Nixon." There was speculation about whether the new French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, would attend such a signing ceremony since France is not part of the alliance's integrated command.

The Nixon visit was announced here today at the end of a NATO Council meeting. The summit meeting's purpose is to give the other members of the Alliance an opportunity to discuss the President's scheduled talks the following day with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and, also, the communiqué says, "to consider other matters of common interest."

It is assumed here that the long-delayed signing of an Atlantic declaration will take place on this occasion. The text of the declaration is still the subject of

## Target of Wiretapping Probe Reportedly Is Not Kissinger

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, June 14 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was not a target of the special Watergate prosecutor's investigation of the administration's wiretapping operations, highly reliable sources said yesterday.

Although the accuracy of Mr. Kissinger's public accounts of his role in the wiretaps remained the subject of continuing comment, a source disclosed that the prosecutor's office had told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that it had seen nothing thus far to imply any criminal liability on Mr. Kissinger's part.

The investigation ordered some months ago by Leon Jaworski is limited to potential violations of the federal wiretapping laws, the source emphasized, and is not considering the question of whether Mr. Kissinger perjured himself in his confirmation hearings before the committee last year.

While the prosecutor's office was not asked to look for perjury, it did thoroughly examine the wiretapping record, including Mr. Kissinger's public and secret testimony, and has given no indication of finding evidence of perjury.

Mr. Jaworski's interest reportedly lies not in the tapping of

telephones of National Security Council aides and others in which Mr. Kissinger played a part. Rather, he is focusing on taps of individuals who were included in the operation at the behest of other administration officials, individuals whose jobs were outside the area of national security.

From May 1969, to February, 1971, four newsmen and 13 government officials were subjected to telephone taps, all authorized by President Nixon and installed by the FBI. The President has said that he approved the use of wiretaps because of his concern over unauthorized leaks of sensitive information to the press from Mr. Kissinger's office.

Mr. Kissinger has described his role in the operation as limited to supplying to the FBI the names of government officials and others who had access to the information being leaked or whose names had come to light in previous wiretaps and whom the White House had decided to investigate.

Of the 13 officials tapped, three were not in posts at the National Security Council or the Departments of State and Defense that brought them close to sensitive data. The three were John Sears, a White House lawyer with responsibility for political patronage matters; William Safire, a presidential speech writer, and James McLane, a White House expert on problems of the aged.

Well-placed sources said that the initiation of those three taps, for which Mr. Kissinger reportedly bore no responsibility, was what provided the focus of the prosecutor's investigation.

## Thai Labor Dispute Ended by 25% Raise

BANGKOK, June 14 (AP).—Premier Sanya Dhammasakdi today granted a 25 percent wage increase to Thai workers, ending a weeklong labor protest in the capital by more than 5,000 demonstrators.

The compromise settlement, which also covers job security, boosts minimum wages in the Bangkok area from 80 U.S. cents a day to \$1. Union leaders had been demanding a 56 percent hike.



Leonid Brezhnev addressing Kremlin meeting Friday.

## Nitze Resigns, Cites Doubts Over SALT

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—Paul Nitze quit today as the top Pentagon member of the U.S. team negotiating a strategic arms limitation treaty. He said that a successful agreement was not likely because of the "traumatic events now unfolding" here due to the Watergate scandals.

Mr. Nitze did not mention Watergate or impeachment of the President specifically in a statement sent to the Pentagon press room while Mr. Nixon was in the Middle East.

Mr. Nitze could not be reached for further comment but his phraseology indicated that he was talking about Watergate. Pentagon officials said also that Mr. Nitze had indicated last week that he was disturbed by the climate in the capital caused by Watergate.

Brief Letter

He also made public a brief letter to Mr. Nixon disclosing that he had asked to resign on May 28, but that the President had not accepted the resignation.

"I now feel compelled unilaterally to terminate my appointment, effective today," Mr. Nitze told Mr. Nixon.

In Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, where President Nixon arrived on his Middle East tour, a White House spokesman seemed surprised by Mr. Nitze's resignation but made no immediate comment.

Mr. Nitze had served on the U.S. negotiating team for five years. He had also been an advisor to three Republican secretaries of defense and a senior official in four previous Democratic administrations.

Mr. Nitze is known to have had reservations about the original strategic arms limitation agreement signed in Moscow two years ago. Among other things, he objected to conceding the Russians a larger number of submarine missiles, and he was concerned that the temporary freeze on total missile forces, giving Russia a significant edge in numbers, would be regarded by the Russians as, in effect, a permanent commitment.

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger had recommended Mr. Nitze for nomination to become assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs. However, the White House did not nominate him after Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., opposed the appointment on the grounds that Mr. Nitze had been an office holder under Democratic Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara.

## EEC Is Said to Seek Recognition by the UN

BRUSSELS, June 14 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community is preparing a bid for recognition by the UN, informed sources said here today.

The community is aiming for observer status with the world body and the right to speak at the UN at all levels except planetary.



# Wilson Tries 'Invisible Profile' Method to Win Over Voters

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, June 14 (NYT).—When Harold Wilson stood outside 10 Downing Street on taking office, he told the television audience in a brief statement that he was going right in to tackle the nation's problems. Since then, the public has seen very little of the prime minister.

What many here are calling an almost "invisible profile" has been a deliberate policy. Apart from some speeches at political meetings, he has made only three brief television appearances, given no news conferences, turned down all requests to meet privately with reporters and permitted only one radio interview.

It is all in sharp contrast to the style he embraced in 1964, when he was first elected. He was everywhere then, playing all the instruments and conducting. The result, according to his friends, was to convince him that the public had become weary of him and the Labor party by 1970, when they voted in the Conservatives led by Edward Heath.

Now, returned to office after nearly four years in opposition, the 58-year-old prime minister is saving himself from too much exposure, adopting a more relaxed approach. He plans to call another general election later this year and feels that the public will be seeing enough of him and other politicians during that campaign.

## October Election?

He is the consummate politician—he once said that a Labor party politician becomes a statesman only when he dies—and he wants to go to the country, perhaps in October, to bolster his parliamentary support. The election Feb. 28 left his party with a majority in the House of Commons, the first such minority government in 45 years.

"He's decided on a period of unspectacular government," one of his aides said. "He wants to show, nevertheless, that it's one that in time can govern and deliver through an experienced cabinet. He feels the public is simply fed up seeing politicians all over the television screens and he wants to give the people a rest from lecturing and all that."

Everything Mr. Wilson has done so far has been directed at obtaining that comfortable margin of victory next time. He seems to many to be working as much at creating a climate of competence and success as on specific policies.

It has not been a period of clear sailing, however, and there are enough storms ahead to convince Mr. Wilson and party strategists that the sooner they decide on an election the better. Inflation persists, with prices expected to rise by 17 to 20 percent this year. There are threats of growing unemployment, a sharp drop in living standards and a worsened deficit in payments,

now running at about \$1 billion a month.

"The more you go down a rocky road, the more likely you are to fall over," one of Mr. Wilson's aides said. "As a minority government, the longer we go on, the more chance we have of being defeated in the House."

Few doubt that Mr. Wilson has been reading the public mood correctly. All the polls show that his strategy is paying off among the voters, with the Labor party enjoying comfortable leads ranging from 6 to 13 percent over the Tories.

After all the pre-election turmoil, including the coal miners' strike, the three-day work week for most of British industry and

the three-week election campaign with all its stridency, the country has settled down to a period of relative calm.

The strategy from the start was clear: Settle the miners' strike by giving them virtually what they wanted, get industry back to full-time work, proceed with a mixture of "goodies" and stringent measures to ease the nation's economic ills, build up a program that would help insure re-election and keep the divided Labor party together as long as possible.

On the domestic front, he raised pensions, froze rents, announced subsidies on milk, bread and cheese, imposed tighter price controls on many items and moved

to cut profit margins and hold mortgage rates. But to pay for all this, and more, he increased the price of beer, cigarettes, electricity, coal and postage and pledged his party to a still undefined program to tax the rich.

## Focus on EEC Terms

In foreign affairs, the main focus has been on carrying out the Labor party's pledge to "renegotiate" Britain's terms of entry into the European Economic Community and then to submit the results to the voters in a referendum. Mr. Wilson is described by his colleagues as not feeling passionately one way or the other about remaining in the Common Market, but there are signs that the government has decided basi-

cally to remain in, if its minimum demands are met.

Somewhat paradoxically, the Labor party's traditional friends—the trade unions—pose the most serious threat in coming months. So far, there has been a period of relative industrial peace, despite unrest among nurses, teachers, civil servants and others over pay demands.

Mr. Wilson campaigned against the compulsory wage controls of the Tory party and pledged to remove them. Although they remain in force, he intends to lift them in the next few weeks, opening up the possibility of huge wage demands and new inflationary pressures.

What Mr. Wilson is counting

on here is a vague "social contract" with the unions, and it may not work. He says the contract is "not a piece of paper" but a "living and developing relationship" whereby the unions hold back their demands in gratitude for the Labor party's anti-inflation package and for repeal of the Industrial Relations Act, a Tory measure long opposed by the unions.

Whether the unions go along in the coming year remains the key to the success of Mr. Wilson's strategy.

## Labor Gains in Poll

LONDON, June 14 (Reuters).—The Labor party has moved well ahead of the Conservatives

in voter preference, according to an opinion poll published in today's Times of London.

The poll, based on a sample of 1,087 persons, showed that 46 percent would vote Labor and 34 percent Conservative if an election were held now. In the February general election, the two parties finished virtually neck and neck with about 38 percent each.

Support for the Liberal party, which got 19.8 percent of the votes in February, was put at 18 percent.

Fifty-seven percent of all those questioned believed Prime Minister Wilson was doing a good job, a drop of 3 percent from a poll last month.



Harold Wilson

## Destroy Abandoned Defenses

### Israelis Begin Golan Pullout, Leave 30-Square-Mile Strip

MAAZ, Israel-Occupied Syria, June 14 (AP).—Israeli troops withdrew from 30 square miles of captured Syrian territory today amid a barrage of explosions set off to demolish the abandoned fortifications.

Three hundred armed United Nations troops moved up to control the zone, in the first military pullback under the disengagement pact engineered by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Three other stages of the withdrawal spread out over the next 13 days will see Israeli troops withdrawing from the entire 300-square-mile bulge captured from Syria in October.

"I was one of the first Israeli troops in here and I am the last one out," a blond American immigrant said as he planted 400 pounds of explosives in a Syrian bunker. He dashed for cover before it blew a cascade of rock and smoke over a UN checkpoint.

Explosions rocked the whole

front as the Israelis demolished fortifications to prevent incoming Syrian forces from using them. A pall of smoke from the explosions and grass fires enveloped the Golan battlefield of the October Mideast war.

"We're blowing up the bunkers so that, if the Syrians want to start something, they'll have to start from the beginning," said Cpl. Glen Kramer, 23, an American-born Israeli from New York.

## Overnight Transfer

In a repeat performance of Israel's withdrawal on the Suez Canal after Mr. Kissinger had arranged a disengagement with Egypt in January, Israeli commanders relinquished the initial 30-square-mile strip of Syria to UN officers at 4 p.m.

The ceremony was taking place less than 48 hours before President Nixon arrives in Israel to put a ceremonial seal on the truce worked out in a month of hard bargaining between Jerusalem and Damascus.

Three hundred UN troops were to hold the strip overnight, and return it to Syrian control tomorrow at 8 a.m.

At least one major Israeli base due to be evacuated only in the second stage of the pullback was also abandoned today.

Buildings were busy building new defenses today around Ziv, an Israeli civilian settlement, so close to Kuneitra that its orchards stretch to the outskirts of the town. Kuneitra falls within the UN buffer zone but is to return to Syrian administrative control.

A UN official disclosed yesterday that several cases of shooting had been reported since last Friday's cease-fire. Neither side, however, has accused the other of cease-fire violations and no deaths were cited in the shooting.

The first strip of relinquished territory was a corridor six miles long and five miles wide, running from Tel Shams north of the Golan plateau to Tel Mal at the other end.

## 'Weather' Group Claims It Blasted U.S. Oil Offices

PITTSBURGH, June 14 (AP).—An explosion, blamed on the Weather Underground, blew out the 29th floor of the Gulf Oil Corp.'s skyscraper headquarters last night and the radical Weather Underground claimed responsibility.

No injuries were reported, but police said damage from the blast was extensive. Police said the cause of the explosion was "apparently dynamite."

A telephone operator at the building received a warning call from an "anonymous" source to report the Weather Underground. Shortly after the explosion, about 20 minutes before the explosion, police and firemen were beginning to search the 29-story building when the bomb went off. Seven of them were trapped in an elevator for about 10 minutes.

Minutes before the explosion, the Associated Press also received a telephone call from a woman who claimed to be a member of the Weather Underground. She said the group had planted a bomb in the building in retaliation for Gulf's total policies in Angola's colony of Angola.



IN JEDDAH—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia escorting President Nixon from his plane Friday afternoon. Mr. Nixon is the first U.S. president ever to visit Saudi Arabia.

## U.S. Nuclear Aid for Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

foot shaking the hands of bystanders. American and Egyptian flags fluttered from poles all the way from the pyramids to the palace.

The outcome of the visit made Egyptian officials jubilant. "America is now on the side of the Arabs," wrote the English language Egyptian Gazette in a typical commentary this morning.

Egypt, most of all, wants access to American and Western technology, which it hopes to use together with foreign capital coming from the oil-rich Arab states as well as the United States, Japan and Western Europe. This has been one of Mr. Sadat's basic long-range objectives ever since Secretary of State Henry Kissinger first came here in November.

This was what Mr. Sadat had in mind when he told Mr. Kissinger, as quoted by the latter, "Let's do the big things, not the small things."

"The big things are beginning to happen," one of Mr. Sadat's advisers in the official party said today.

## Uranium Not for Arms

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—Uranium supplied to Egypt by the United States would not be rich enough for use in atomic weapons, an Atomic Energy Commission spokesman said today.

American's common power plant reactors use uranium with a 2 percent to 3 percent enrichment of fissionable Uranium-235. Nuclear weapons require far greater enrichment, which can only be obtained from large and expensive isotope separation plants.

The spokesman said the light-water reactors used in U.S. nuclear power plants produce small amounts of fissionable Plutonium-239, but this weapons-grade material can only be obtained after the reactor is shut down and its spent fuel elements reprocessed in special plants.

## Arafat Wants Democracy for Palestine State

NEW YORK, June 14 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat has said in a television interview with CBS that his aim is a democratic Palestinian state including what is now the state of Israel. He said Jews would be welcome to live there.

But Mr. Arafat also indicated that the Palestinians may be willing to settle for less, for example establishment of a Palestinian state on Jordan's West Bank, occupied by Israel since 1967.

We would establish our independent authority, national authority, in any place, any area which we can expel the Zionists from," he said.

Asked if the guerrillas would lay down arms if they were to get only the West Bank, Mr. Arafat said in the interview to be "electrified tomorrow." "The revolution is for the people, and not the people for the revolution. So anything our people accept, we will accept."

## Saudi Arabia Ready to Play Big Role in Energy, Finance

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, June 14 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia, the oil colossus of the Arabian peninsula, is ready to play a world role in energy and finance and is eager for U.S. help in building a modern industrial economy.

With mutual economic interests involved, President Nixon and King Faisal, the Saudi ruler, should find much to agree on in economic cooperation, as well as military assistance for Saudi Arabia's defense.

The industrialized Western countries need what Saudi Arabia has in abundance—oil and surplus capital. And for Saudi Arabia to achieve its ambitious development plans, modern technology and management assistance, which the United States can provide, are essential elements.

Most Determined

But on the political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the main point on the agenda for Mr. Nixon's visit, the cautious but resolute Saudi Arabian ruler is likely to be the most determined of the Arab leaders demanding concessions by Israel on critical issues.

King Faisal is not only the monarch of an influential Arab country but he is also a revered figure throughout the Moslem world as the keeper of the holy places of Islam.

These are principally the pilgrimage sites of Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia, where millions of Moslem faithful flock each year. But no less important in King Faisal's eye is the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, where Israel rules.

The Dome of the Rock is the place from which Moslems believe that Mohammed rose to heaven, and then returned with the divine inspiration for the teachings of the Koran.

This is the religious dimension of the Palestinian problem, on which the Saudis are intransigent in demanding that the occupied West Bank, including east Jerusalem, be restored to Arab rule.

## Pro-American

Within the Arab world, the 60-year-old Saudi ruler and the 2,000 members of the royal family who rule this country of six million people are clearly pro-American.

The conservative Saudi aristocracy is fundamentally opposed to revolutionary Socialist influences in the region and has decided to remain in office, the agency said.

The constitution and Consultative Council (parliament) will remain suspended until the republic's affairs are restored to their normal course," the agency quoted the broadcast as saying.

To Carry Out Reforms

It said that Premier Maki and his 23-man cabinet, formed three months ago, agreed to "shoulder the responsibility of carrying out the reforms pledged by the new leadership."

The junta promised to raise the pay of soldiers and officers and to set up committees to "investigate the cases of political prisoners and release those who are proven innocent," according to the agency.

The new rulers, who are be-

## New Press Law Expected

### Lisbon Regime Takes Control Of Country's TV Stations

LISBON, June 14 (AP).—Portugal's new government announced tonight it was taking control of the country's national television network.

The announcement followed a top-secret meeting of President Antonio de Spínola's top military aides with about 300 young army officers, four days after the junta ordered a nationwide live television program off the air because it attacked the Catholic Church.

The government announced the move after a long cabinet session headed by Premier Adelino de Palma Carlos. The announcement said the government was taking over a private concession granted the rightist regime overthrown six weeks ago.

Press sources assessed the take-over as the first step in a crackdown on the country's information media.

The government's statement said it would operate the country's two television channels indefinitely.

## Press Law Expected

A new press law covering newspapers, radio, theaters and movies is expected within a few days, a junta source said.

Gen. Spínola, the military leader and the young officers who overthrew the old regime promised an end to 48 years of censorship.

Radio-Television Portugal was a special concession granted by the old government, with a subsidy, to private radio stations.

It operated under censorship and rigid control.

A delegate from Gen. Spínola's office, ordered the nationwide TV program canceled Monday when it depicted a secret police agent under the old regime as being blessed by the Catholic patriarch of Portugal, the church's highest ecclesiastical officer.

## Communist Warning

LISBON, June 14 (Reuters).—Portugal's Communists today warned that the country must continue to move toward democracy or risk a more violent and repressive dictatorship.

The Communist warning appeared in an outspoken editorial in the party weekly Avante.

"Either democratization continues with the present coalition, or we run the risk of having a new, more violent and repressive dictatorship," Avante said.

## Africa Talks Collapse

ALGIERS, June 14 (Reuters).—Talks between Portugal and African nationalists aimed at ending years of fighting in Portuguese Guinea collapsed here tonight.

On the second day of talks between Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares and Lt. Pedro Pires, chief negotiator for the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, there was a

lied to be seeking a closer alignment with Saudi Arabia, kept Yemen out off from the rest of the world. Radio and telephone communications with Sanaa, the capital, were not operating.

Col. Hamdi, 31, deputy commander of the armed forces, staged the coup yesterday evening, in the absence of his two superior officers, Col. Mohammed al-Irfani, the commander in chief, and Col. Hussein al-Mussairi, the chief of staff.

The Saudi Arabian government was quick to give Col. Hamdi tacit support, terming his coup a domestic affair and warning that it would not "tolerate any external intervention" in Yemen.

The warning was clearly aimed at the Moslem-backed republic of Southern Yemen, which has not been recognized by Saudi Arabia since it gained independence from Britain in 1967.

In a policy statement broadcast by Sanaa radio after the coup, Col. Hamdi pledged to seek "bigger loans" from Saudi Arabia, to shore up Yemen's economy.

He also pledged to uphold a 1972 agreement concluded by former Yemeni President Abdel Rahman al-Irfani with Southern Yemen President Salem Robaya to merge the two republics. No deadline has been set for the merger.

The new rulers, who are be-

general admission that the could not continue for the moment.

"There are major difficulties both leaders said.

Maj. Pires told newsmen returning home tomorrow. The Portuguese foreign minister announced he would go to on his way to Omdurman to the next NATO foreign minister meeting next week.

## Africans Study Ties

MOGADISHU, Somalia, June 14 (AP).—Independent African countries said today they were ready to establish diplomatic relations with Portugal as Lisbon makes it clear Portuguese territories in will be granted independence.

Peter Oni of Nigeria, as secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, newsmen that many of the member states expressed view in closed discussions: current OAU summit in

Until now, nearly all OAU have refused both magic and trade ties with

## Nixon Plan To Attend NATO Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

soured the drafting process and caused delay.

But progress toward defining European Economic Community members and the State was even more de-

The United States could not accept the somewhat grudging in which the EEC version-drawn up. This is still the

idea. As a result it is expected that the EEC-U.S. decision will be quietly dropped, cause the Community nations show little inclination to meet the U.S. position.

Washington has indicated would not be unhappy if Nixon administration has a greater emphasis on a decision within the Atlantic alliance, than one between the States and only some European members of the alliance, Turkey and Norway, for example not EEC members nor is any likelihood they will join Community.

If the NATO declaration signed during Mr. Nixon's key to Moscow—officials point out—the nature was some way to meeting the

ing reservations of some smaller alliance member recently closer relationship between Washington and Moscow.

is still a suspicion that United States might be to make deals with the Russians over the heads of the Europeans. A Brussels conference, Mr. Nixon's talks with Soviet leaders would have

important psychological on the Europeans and the Russians themselves.

The Nixon visit was not caused by the NATO Planning Committee which met here today. This was a thoroughly briefed on developments in the

East's military growth. The committee heard app of the performance of weapons in the recent Middle East war. Although it was noted Soviet gains in influence not been as great as was

nally thought, nonetheless Soviet support of the Arab States use of the oil was expected by NATO to be because of the weapon's economic and measures.

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## Files Issue Settled

## Gesell Orders Start To Ehrlichman Trial

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—Federal Judge Gerhard Gesell today ordered the trial of former White House aide John Ehrlichman and three co-defendants, charged in the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, to begin on June 24.

The judge ruled that the White House had now complied with rules governing the production of evidence needed by the defense and added that further demands for evidence by Mr. Ehrlichman would be considered on a "document-by-document" basis.

The action culminated a three-week legal battle over the surrender of 2 1/2 years of hand-written files subpoenaed by Mr. Ehrlichman. The break in the impasse developed during the last two days when the White House withdrew claims of executive privilege for some of the documents and satisfied Judge Gesell that the former No. 2 White House aide would have access to specific files.

## Review Begun By Kissinger On Wiretaps

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has asked the chief State Department legal adviser to investigate all charges bearing on Mr. Kissinger's connection with national security wiretaps and the Watergate case.

Carlisle Maw, the legal adviser and also a confidant of Mr. Kissinger, is gathering information bearing on wiretaps on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's review of Mr. Kissinger's role in the wiretapping of 17 government officials and newsmen.

The committee is looking into the question—its chairman, Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., wrote this week—"the truthfulness of Dr. Kissinger's testimony under oath before the committee during the hearings on his nomination."

Mr. Maw yesterday sought and received permission from District Judge John Lewis Smith to examine documents impounded in the suit against Mr. Kissinger by a former National Security Council staffer, Morton Halperin, one of the 17 wiretap targets. Mr. Maw sought access to the documents for himself and his assistant, Oliver Johnson, in Mr. Kissinger's behalf.

The entry of Mr. Maw into the case signified that Mr. Kissinger, who has been preoccupied with his own as well as President Nixon's Middle East travels, is organizing a rebuttal to the allegations contained in FBI logs and summaries that he initiated the request for wiretap surveillance of some subordinates and newsmen.

Mr. Kissinger, along with other government defendants, is already being represented in the Halperin suit by Justice Department attorneys. Mr. Maw said his role is primarily to represent Mr. Kissinger's interests in the Foreign Relations Committee proceeding, the only one which the truthfulness of Mr. Kissinger's sworn testimony is in issue.

## Calley Lawyers Prepare Appeal

NEW ORLEANS, June 14 (AP).—William Calley Jr. remained free today while his attorneys prepared to appeal a court decision ordering him back into military custody.

Court officials said the former Army lieutenant could come and go as he pleased until Judge Robert Elliott in Columbus, Ga., is notified formally and acts on an order yesterday by the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, revoking Calley's bail.

Calley, who was found guilty by a court-martial in 1971 of the murder of 22 villagers in My Lai during the Vietnam war, has been free on bond for three months. Although discharged from the Army, he is still a military prisoner.

attorney to be present when the files were examined.

Judge Gesell had rejected both contentions, declaring that Mr. Nixon's stance bordered on obstruction. At one point he threatened to dismiss the charges against Mr. Ehrlichman and on Wednesday he ordered the trial of the former presidential aide severed from that of his co-defendants and postponed indefinitely.

**Affidavit Presented**

Later Wednesday, special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski asked the judge to rescind the order and presented an affidavit from the White House stating that nothing relevant to Mr. Ehrlichman's defense remained in the files.

Mr. Jaworski also said that the White House would waive claims of privilege on at least some of the material.

Yesterday, Judge Gesell met with attorneys for the White House, the special prosecution and Mr. Ehrlichman and worked out further details of the compromise, including a modification of what material could be demanded from the White House.

During today's brief session, the President's chief Watergate attorney, James St. Clair, turned over memos from June 19, 1971, and June 22, 1971, in which Mr. Ehrlichman had claimed were being withheld by the White House and were vital to his defense.

Mr. St. Clair said that examination of a national security rule demanded by Mr. Ehrlichman would be completed by Monday. He also filed with the court a list of 49 items Mr. Ehrlichman has said he needed from the White House.

**Testimony Barred**

During the hearing, Mr. St. Clair attempted to put the former White House aide on the witness stand to testify that there were still further documents being withheld. But Judge Gesell would not allow this.

Mr. Ehrlichman and five co-defendants were indicted on March 7 on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice, conspiracy to defraud the United States, and conspiracy to violate the espionage laws.

Of the six men, charges against one, Felipe Delgado, were dismissed because he had previously been granted immunity by a Florida grand jury. Another, former White House special counsel Charles Colson, pleaded guilty to a related charge.

Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker and Eugenio Martinez, all convicted Watergate burglars, were scheduled to stand trial on Monday but the date was moved back when Mr. Ehrlichman's trial was rescheduled to Tuesday.

In addition to the conspiracy count, Mr. Ehrlichman was charged with three counts of making false statements to a grand jury and one count of making false statements to the FBI. Liddy was also charged with two counts of refusing to testify before a congressional committee.

**Cover-Up Trial Due**

Mr. Ehrlichman also is scheduled to stand trial on Sept. 9, along with six other former top administration officials, in a trial on charges of covering up the Watergate case.

In another federal court, attorneys for the seven original Watergate defendants asked that their convictions be overturned on the grounds that the government improperly withheld evidence and attempted to prejudice their case.

An attorney for James McCord said that, since his client's conviction in February, 1973, events have shown that evidence was denied to him or was destroyed and government witnesses in the case have admitted they lied under oath.

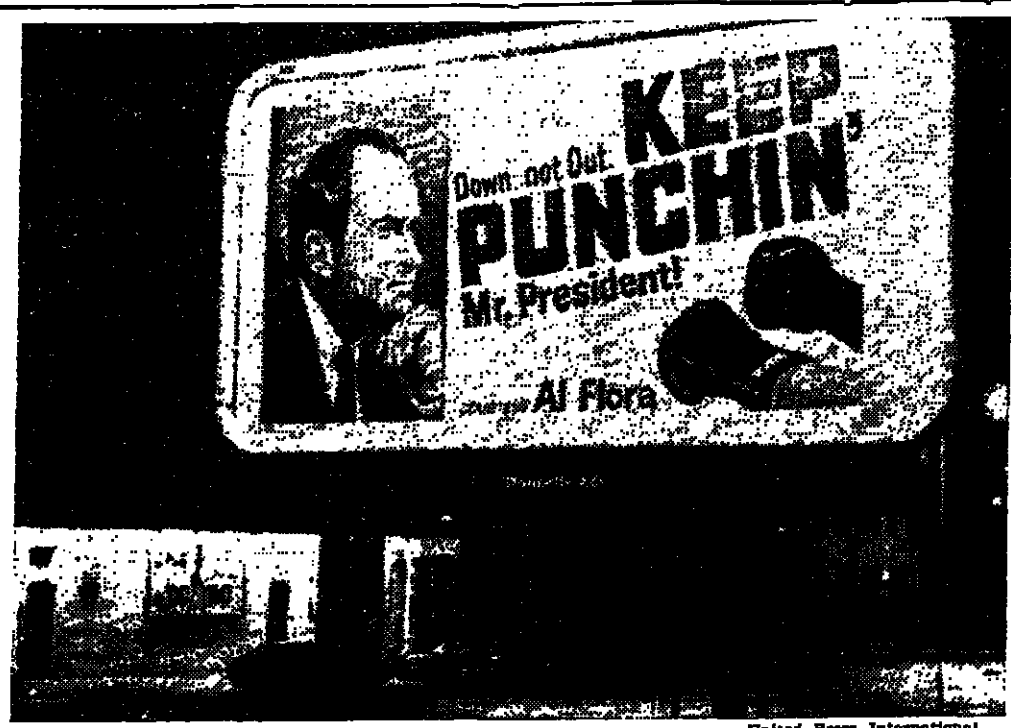
Of the original Watergate seven, two, McCord and Liddy, were convicted after a jury trial. The five others, Barker, Martinez, Frank Sturgis, Howard Hunt and Virgilio Gonzalez, all pleaded guilty.

Their attorneys were expected to make similar appeals.

**Buzhardt Condition Stable**

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—White House counsel Fred Buzhardt, hospitalized yesterday after suffering a heart attack, remained in serious condition today, a White House spokesman said.

The spokesman said tests confirmed that Mr. Buzhardt "suffered a myocardial infarction of intermediate degree." This was defined as a clot in the heart muscle.



**PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT**—Words of encouragement for President Nixon came from Baltimore bar owner Al Fiora this week in the form of this billboard located in the heart of the city. Mr. Fiora, an ex-boxer, posted a similar billboard for former Vice-President Spiro Agnew last fall, just before the Vice-President resigned.

## News Analysis

## Effort Seen to Undermine Grand Jury That Cited Nixon

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—The White House has apparently decided on a basic line of attack to nullify the effect of the Watergate grand jury action naming President Nixon as an indicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up.

This strategy seems to involve essentially a public relations campaign attacking first the grand jury action and then the grand jury itself.

Speculation that this is the key line of attack is supported by recent statements by the President's chief Watergate defense attorney, James St. Clair, and by attempts to obtain copies of the secret evidence upon which the grand jury action was based.

In a letter to Federal Judge John Sirica Tuesday, Mr. St. Clair restated arguments that the grand jury had acted outside its authority in the first place and that even if the grand jury had acted properly, "the evidence was totally insufficient to support the action taken and, in fact, contradicted the action."

**Sealed Evidence**

He asked the judge to turn over the sealed evidence to both the Supreme Court and the White House because, "in the resolution of both these issues, it may be necessary for the Supreme Court to make a factual analysis of the grand jury's action."

On its face, Mr. St. Clair's request was a perfectly straightforward attempt to attack the grand jury action on legal and constitutional grounds by asking the high court to decide, first, whether the grand jury could constitutionally name a president as an indicted co-conspirator while he was still in office and, second, if the grand jury did in fact have that constitutional authority, whether the facts warranted the action.

This legal attack would seem to be aimed directly at contentions by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski that the White House has no right to withhold tapes of 64 presidential conversations.

Jaworski sought as evidence for Watergate trials. Mr. Jaworski maintains that there is a prima facie case showing that these conversations involved a criminal conspiracy.

**Nixon's Role**

Since Mr. Nixon was a participant in all the subpoenaed conversations, the establishment of a prima facie case that conspiracy occurred would entail the identifying of Mr. Nixon as a conspirator.

If the Supreme Court held that the grand jury acted on insufficient or misinterpreted information, the ruling would have the effect of invalidating at least part of the special prosecutor's argument that there has been a prima facie showing of conspiracy.

If the high court held that the grand jury was not constitutionally empowered to name the President, this ruling, by itself, could not erase the effect of the jury's action in the minds of Congress and the public, since it would be regarded as a mere technicality.

**Supreme Court's Choices**

In addition, even if the court did so rule, it would not logically follow that it would also rule

that no conspiracy took place. It could very well find that even though the grand jury could not formally name Mr. Nixon as a co-conspirator, it could still say that there was a conspiracy which involved the President, and so Mr. Jaworski's contentions would still be valid.

The problems surrounding a request that the high court determine whether the grand jury interpretation of the evidence was correct are even more serious. A grand jury action is based on a standard of "probable cause," rather than the much stricter standard of "beyond a reasonable doubt" needed for conviction by a trial jury.

Leaving aside the rather major question of whether the court would involve itself in this type of determination of errors of fact as opposed to errors of law, it would take a very gross error of fact, indeed, to cause the court to reverse the grand jury.

This brings up the most serious problem in this White House line of legal attack.

Considering the great difficulty of showing an error great enough for the court to reverse the grand jury, there would be an extremely good chance that the court, if it did take up this question, would rule that the grand jury acted reasonably in naming Mr. Nixon.

A ruling of this sort would be an absolute disaster for the White House. It would be taken to mean that the court agreed that Mr. Nixon was involved in a criminal conspiracy, and even among people who know that it does not exactly mean that, the psychological effect would be the same.

This would do far more damage than a mere ruling that executive privilege cannot be invoked to withhold the tapes. A Supreme Court ruling which even implies that Mr. Nixon was involved in a criminal conspiracy could very well increase the probability of impeachment and conviction of the President.

**St. Clair's Petition**

Because of this danger, it would seem that this argument would not be presented to the high court. In fact, Mr. St. Clair, in his petition filed with the Supreme Court last week, asked only that the court decide whether the grand jury action was allowed by the Constitution.

This was in sharp contrast to his statement to Judge Sirica that the Supreme Court might want to examine the evidence.

The question then arises: Why bring up questions of fact in the presentation to Judge Sirica? It would appear that this was a device to cause the White House to obtain the secret evidence—since, for a mere determination of a constitutional question, the evidence would not be necessary.

With the documents in hand, it would be possible for the White House to comb the evidence for tapes it could use in a media campaign to discredit the grand jury. It would be very surprising if such points could not be found.

The challenge to the grand jury's authority fits in with this type of campaign. A finding that the panel overstepped its bounds could be used in an attempt to show that the panel was in error in all its actions.

## Store's Trade Is Penny Ante

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 14 (AP).—Kevin McAuley bought \$3.73 worth of merchandise in a department store here.

As change from \$4, a clerk gave him a quarter and three penny pieces of peppermint candy. The store was short of pennies.

Later that day his wife and her mother decided to find out if the candy was really worth a penny. They went back to the store and made an 80-cent purchase, 84 cents with tax.

They gave the cashier 82 cents in coins and two pieces of peppermint candy.

The cashier didn't know what to do and asked the manager about it. The store had been giving candy in lieu of pennies, but not accepting it.

"The manager sort of threw up his hands," Mrs. McAuley's mother said. "But he approved the transaction."

What happened to the third piece of candy? Mr. McAuley ate it on the way home.

## Financier Friend Of Nixon Fights Contempt Term

SAN DIEGO, June 14 (AP).—Attorneys for Arnold Smith have appealed to keep the financier from being jailed for contempt of court.

Mr. Smith, 75, a friend and financial backer of President Nixon, was sentenced to jail for an indefinite term yesterday after refusing to answer questions in the trial of a man charged with attempted extortion.

Superior Court Judge Paul Overton gave Mr. Smith until Tuesday to answer the questions, obtain a stay from a higher court or go to jail until he agrees to answer.

His attorneys said they filed a brief late yesterday with a court of appeal, asking a stay of the jail sentence and a prohibition of further contempt proceedings.

## Fireman Hero Killed on Duty

NEW YORK, June 14 (UPI).—Fireman Harold Hoey, who last week was presented the fire department's highest award for saving the lives of two women, fell to his death yesterday while attempting to rescue two elderly persons trapped in a burning tenement.

A fire department spokesman said Mr. Hoey, 34, was standing in the bucket of a tower ladder attempting to rescue two persons trapped on the fifth floor of a south Bronx tenement when the bucket became jammed on the building's cornice.

He tried to release the bucket, the spokesman said, but it caught the cornice, buckled and threw him out.

## In Unpaid Income Taxes

## Illegal Aliens Said to Cost U.S. \$115 Million

By Denny Walsh

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—The loss of tax revenue to federal and state governments on the income of aliens who are in this country illegally is estimated at roughly \$115 million annually by a congressional subcommittee in a report on its investigation of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The report, approved Tuesday by the subcommittee and now awaiting ratification by the parent House Government Operations Committee, cites a pilot tax collection program carried out last fall by the Internal Revenue Service.

The 10-day program, conducted in Manhattan, Chicago and Los Angeles, indicated that at least 5 percent of illegal aliens failed to file income tax returns, according to the Legal and Monetary Affairs subcommittee, headed by Rep. William Randall, D-Mo.

On the basis of this percentage and the amount of taxes assessed and collected in the program, and calculating that there are three million to five million illegal aliens in the country at any given time, the subcommittee reached its rough estimate of tax loss.

"Assuming that two-thirds of these aliens were employed for the full calendar year, the estimated loss of revenue would approach \$100 million to the federal government and \$15 million to the various states," the report said.

## Similar Program

The revenue service has informed the subcommittee staff that the agency is in the midst of a similar program, expanded to 90 days, in New York, Chicago, Dallas and San Diego. The combined results of the two projects will determine whether the revenue service initiates a permanent program of interviewing apprehended illegal aliens before they are expelled from the country to learn whether they have paid taxes on income earned during their time here.

A further loss, which the subcommittee did not compute, is

the amount lost by the underpayment of taxes as a result of overstatement of the number of dependents by some aliens who did file returns.

Another area of concern to the panel is the immigration service's shortage or lack of equipment to deal effectively with the constantly increasing deluge of aliens who enter the country illegally every year. Equipment needed includes improved entry documents and systems for checking the documents and controlling the smuggling of aliens.

## For 1st Time, U.S. Poll Shows Majority Backs Nixon Ouster

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP).—Pollster Louis Harris said yesterday that, for the first time, one of his nationwide surveys indicates a majority of Americans believe that President Nixon "should be impeached and removed from office."

Mr. Harris said that this view was expressed by a margin of 52 percent to 35 percent of the 1,413

adults interviewed during the first four days of this month. A sampling taken early last month registered a plurality but not a majority of 49 to 41 percent who favored impeachment and removal.

"Nixon appears to be in the deepest trouble yet in the impeachment and Watergate matters," Mr. Harris said.

By a 48 percent to 37 percent plurality, those queried believed that Mr. Nixon knew about the original break-in at Democratic National Headquarters, Mr. Harris said. In a poll taken a year ago, only 31 percent believed that Mr. Nixon was fully aware of the cover-up efforts, with 58 percent disagreeing.

A 73 percent to 17 percent majority of the respondents in this month's sampling said that they believe Mr. Nixon knew about the Watergate cover-up while it was still going on, Mr. Harris said.

## 8 Countries' Airlines Raising Death Liability

LONDON, June 14 (Reuters).—Legal experts from eight European governments have agreed that their national airlines should raise their liability for a passenger's life from \$20,000 to \$80,000, the Civil Aviation Authority announced here.

The experts represented Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

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## Avoiding a Gold Rush...

Secretary of the Treasury Simon has said that he plans to recommend that President Nixon terminate by the end of this year the ban on the ownership of gold bullion by U.S. citizens. He predicts that the President will probably do so. Thus a ban that was imposed 40 years ago, in a time of depression when the government was trying to discourage hoarding, may be removed in a period of breakneck inflation. Mr. Simon suggested that removal of the gold-ownership restriction might have an anti-inflationary effect.

However, to lift the gold ban in the present stage of severe monetary instability could be inflationary. For one thing, the United States is facing a deepening balance-of-payments deficit in 1974. Robert V. Roosa, former under secretary of the Treasury, warns that the deficit in the U.S. "basic" balance—which includes trade in goods and services, invisibles, foreign aid and long-term capital flows—will reach \$15 billion or more, the worst in the nation's history. A rush by U.S. citizens to buy gold bullion abroad could seriously deepen that deficit and thereby drive down the value of the dollar. As experience shows, a depreciating currency tends to intensify domestic inflation. While Mr. Simon has said he would sell off some of the Treasury gold stock to meet private demand, it is doubtful how far he is really prepared to go.

Unless careful plans are made for meeting what could be a huge increase in the demand for gold by private citizens, there could be another rapid run-up in the price of gold that could precipitate a flight from currencies, intensifying the world inflationary danger.

The need to provide enough gold supplies to meet rising private demand could be met in several ways in order to serve the aim of building a more stable world monetary system. One way, suggested by British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, would be for the International Monetary Fund to sell part of its gold stock, now worth about \$25 billion at free-market prices, and use the "profits" to help the less developed countries.

The IMF's managing director, H. Johannes Witteveen, wants the fund to acquire monetary gold from nations in exchange for Special Drawing Rights, and to make orderly gold sales to the free market. Still another approach would be for central banks to create a "buffer stock" of gold, to be managed by an agent—such as the IMF—that would buy or sell gold in the free market to insure orderly conditions.

Monetary reform would be made far more difficult by a fresh outburst of speculation in gold, and it would be well to have an international plan for gold in place before encouraging U.S. citizens to enter the gold market en masse.

## ...Stop-Gap Solution

The agreement reached in Washington among the 10 major financial powers to let those nations suffering balance-of-payments deficits use their official gold stocks as collateral for loans would do nothing to mitigate the inflationary effect of the Simon plan to permit U.S. citizens to buy gold bullion.

International agreement on the use of gold as collateral is simply a stop-gap arrangement, necessitated by the heavy deficits of Italy, France and other gold-owning countries and by the immobilization of their gold reserves by the now absurdly low "official" gold price. The stop-gap plan will

enable the United States to stick to its position that gold is being gradually phased out of the monetary system, while permitting foreign central banks to use their gold in international settlements at a price closer to that set in the free market.

Sooner or later, however, there will have to be a firm decision what role gold or alternative international reserves should play to keep the world monetary system stable and growing. The resolution of that crucial issue should not be pre-empted by a carelessly precipitated rush to gold that would worsen already grave worldwide inflation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### French A-Tests

When the new French President took office on May 19, there was general relief that the extreme nationalism of the Gaullist era was at an end. This proved incorrect as far as France's determination to become a pocket-sized nuclear power was concerned. . . . The world's ultimate goal must be a total ban on all testing of nuclear weapons. . . . France's decision to go ahead with the South Pacific tests was a blow against this movement toward peace.

—From the Japan Times (Tokyo).

### New Chance for Europe?

In spite of the leadership changes in Paris and Bonn, experience suggests caution as to the possibilities of a new start for Europe. The European community is still exposed to many disintegrating forces, burdened with the economic crisis of many of its members and faced with British demands for "renegotiation." There is divergence of views as to the American relationship, an absence of political collaboration and no sign at all of achieving independence in defense.

Yet mutual economic interests and the current political pattern do indicate a possible European regeneration under Franco-German leadership. Giscard, too, spoke of "new European initiatives" during his election campaign. But in the final analysis Europe's future will depend not on Bonn or Paris but on whether the community in general can find the corporate will to bring its self-erosion to an end.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### Kissinger's Explosion

Dr. Kissinger is justified in his explosion of wrath over the attempts which have been made in Washington to drag him into the Watergate scandals plot. The small-town atmosphere of Washington these days is quite amazing. . . . It makes one despair for the American media. The Washington Post, no doubt elated by its Watergate reporting triumphs, says that Dr. Kissinger's Salzburg statement was "silly and wrong-headed." But it is not much more silly and wrong-headed for the American media, and certain members of the House of Representatives, to show themselves so vindictive as to care nothing for the United States role in the world? . . . As secretary of state, he

(Kissinger) would naturally be concerned to stop information leaks on foreign policy matters. If telephone tapping was needed to trace leaks, it would be right for this to be done after proper authorization. If he is driven to resignation, Washington will be a laughing-stock.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Nixon in Cairo

America has no enemies left. The colossal reception accorded President Nixon in Cairo puts the seal on one of the most remarkable diplomatic transformations in history. Within three short years, the U.S. has made up her quarrel with China, quit Vietnam, ended her protection of Formosa, and pursued an "understanding" with Russia. The U.S. has rejected the role of world policeman and now seeks to establish relations with each nation based on American interests. Britain, and European, policy-makers must take this into account. We have no alternative but to be more self-reliant.

—From the Daily Express (London).

### Disunity in Australia

The immediate factor limiting his (Whitlam's) power comes from the fading and disunity in his own ministerial team, which is practically unchanged. An architect of victory in the party may have been consolidated out since the caucus, but the prime minister makes the appointments, he is still not fully master in his own house.

—From the Times (London).

At times particularly in mining, it has looked as if (the) Labor government is determined to pursue a line of strict dogma without regard for the economic impact on itself or anyone else. Australia is rich in unexploited mineral resources. The rest of the world is greedy for these minerals. Australians would be well to admit they do not have the answer for a full employment program, and some countries would argue that too, do not have the answer. The government, in these days of the "stagflation" must be prepared to accept the fact that the reserve bank may have to raise the interest rate to 10 per cent, and that the government must accept the fact that the interest rate may have to be raised to 10 per cent.

—From the Express (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

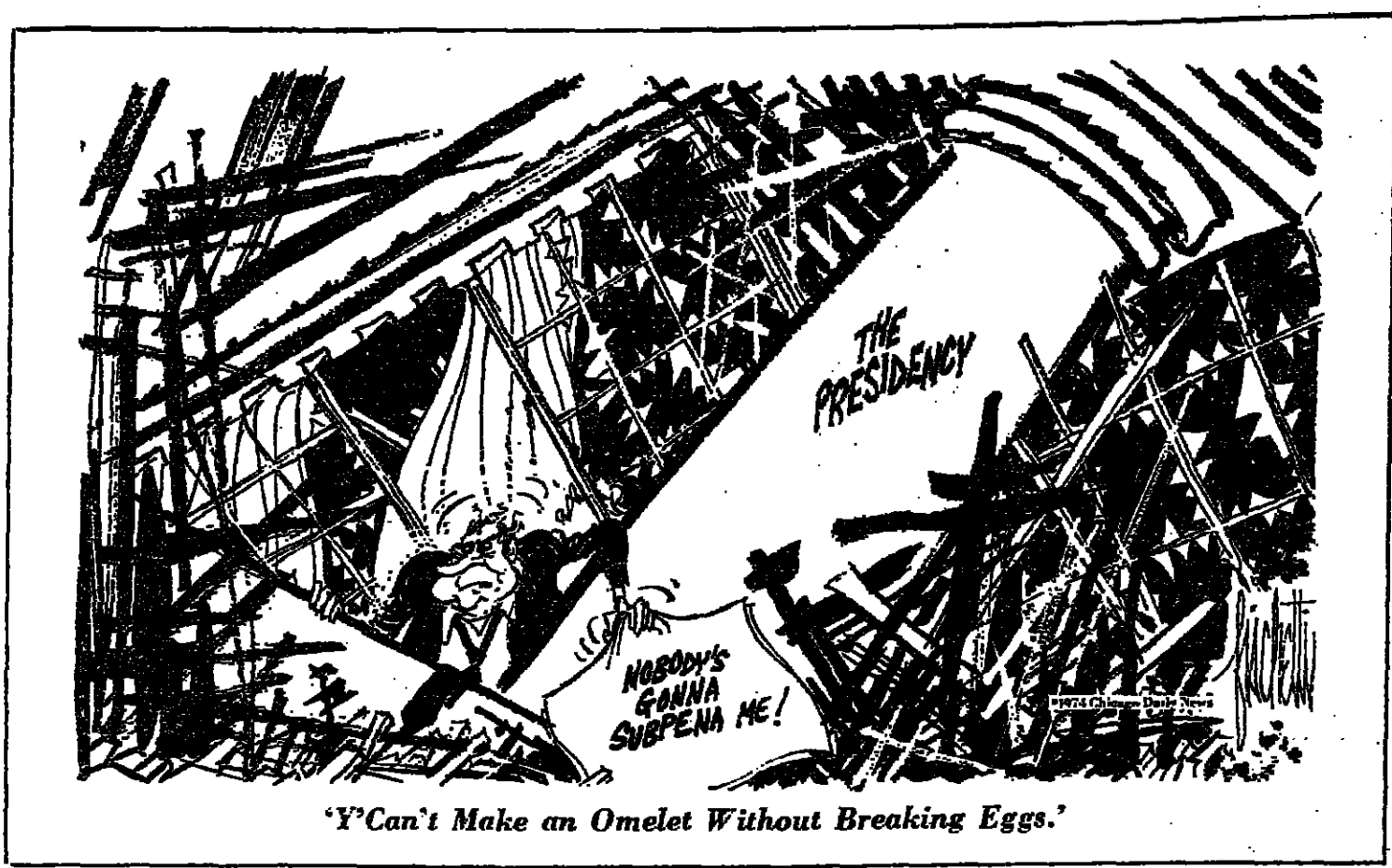
June 15, 1899

NEW YORK—A syndicate of Tammany men have decided to send an agent to Killarney by Saturday's steamer for the purpose of investigating the alleged reports as to the danger of the famous lake being alienated from the use of the public. If the agent should confirm these reports, Tammany will, it is stated, but the entire property and present it to the people of Ireland for the use and enjoyment of the public forever.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 15, 1924

ROME—The Italian news throughout the country by the kidnapping of Sister Matilde, the young nun who was reported to have been kidnapped by a band of bandits. The kidnapping of the young nun was reported to have been kidnapped by a band of bandits. The kidnapping of the young nun was reported to have been kidnapped by a band of bandits.



## The Seemingly Lost Art of Resigning

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The art of resigning from political office—whether to slip or sneak away or go out with a bang—has declined rather seriously in this country in recent years. The people who should resign, won't, and the people who shouldn't, threaten to do so.

When the old American politicians of another age differed on principle or policy or felt their "personal honor" required them to resign, they usually went out and slammed the door. But the last really dramatic political exit was Richard Nixon's own Grand Farewell after losing the California governor's race in 1962, and even then, alas, he didn't keep his word.

Henry Kissinger's recent resignation threat has done nothing to restore the art, and was not up to his usual style and wit. He was understandably irritated by charges that he had not been candid and may even have lied about his part in bugging his associates in the White House but his threat was all out of proportion to the offense.

### Three Ways

There are only three effective ways to deal with useful but pressure reporters like Clark Mollenhof of the Des Moines Register Tribune, who asked Kissinger, with his customary gentility, whether the secretary had in fact initiated the wiretaps. The first way, which Mollenhof prefers, is to give him the keys to the files. The second is to repeal the First Amendment and the third is to revive and legislate dueling for cases of "personal honor." But all three are a little awkward.

In this particular case, Kissinger somehow misplaced two of his most celebrated qualities—his sense of humor and his gift of logic. He performed like a great actor who threatens to quit the theater because he got a couple of bum reviews or was insulted going out the stage door.

"I do not believe it possible," he said, "to conduct the foreign policy of the United States... when the character and credibility of the secretary of state are at issue. And if it is not cleared up, I will resign."

This does restore an element of spunk and plain-speaking into our public affairs, but it is not very logical. For these charges against Kissinger have been

rumbling in the committees of Congress and the back pages of the papers for years, and somehow, despite them, Kissinger has not only managed "to conduct the foreign policy of the United States" but has presided over one of the most brilliant chapters in the long history of American diplomacy, and has improved almost everything except the Irish question.

Also, if Kissinger thinks he should resign unless his "credibility and character" are restored at once by the Congress, what does he think President Nixon should do facing much more serious and prolonged charges of his credibility, character, and violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution?

Fortunately, the nations of the world, in their dealings with the United States, are not so personal. President Sadat of Egypt, squinting Nixon and Kissinger on a whistle-stop tour from Cairo to Alexandria, was probably not devoting much thought to chairman Rodino of the House Judiciary Committee or Clark Mollenhof of Iowa, or even to the domestic troubles of Nixon and Kissinger.

Presumably Sadat is dealing with the power and influence and ideas of America, which Kissinger, with his remarkable gifts, has been able to make him see. This is the paradox of the present controversy. For while America's power and influence have always been there,

somehow Kissinger has changed Washington's relations with the Middle East, China and the Soviet Union by the force of his intelligence, personality and character—particularly in his personal relations with Chou En-lai, Sadat, Faisal, and the leaders of Israel. He did not do this by himself. Time, geography, and power were the essential ingredients, but Kissinger seized the moment, and it is ridiculous in his own terms and on his own record and objectives, to talk of resignation.

"I have believed," he said, "that I should do what I could to heal the divisions in this country," but he is not likely to do this by resigning at the wrong time and on the wrong issue. So maybe he'd better stick around.

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Thus it is already possible to trigger artificial earthquakes by judicious injections of fluid, or underground atomic blasts. It is also conceivable that ultraviolet light, or specific regions could adversely affect biological life.

Any of these experiments or a combination of them might be developed as a means of making wholesale war. Indeed, one power could today attack another without even having the fact of a secret war's existence known.

Such a camouflaged conflict could persist for years, since mankind has long been accustomed to natural disasters. Storms, floods, droughts and earthquakes can now be induced in an exaggerated rhythm. Humanity has been sufficiently educated so that, if not inhibited, it may seek to intrude on domains hitherto regarded as divine.

An unofficial meeting of American and Soviet leaders discussed these implications in December, 1972, at the seventh bilateral "Darmstadt Conference." The U.S. delegation included William Ruckelshaus, then administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Soviet delegation was led by E. K. Fedorov, chief of the main directorate of the U.S.S.R. hydrometeorological service, and Yuri Zhukov, prominent journalist and Supreme Soviet deputy.

The delegations agreed on rejection of chemical, biological or nuclear means of mass destruction and added in a communiqué: "They also reject attempts to make use of man-made environmental change as a means of waging war, and urge that an international agreement be sought renouncing the development and use of such weapons."

Both superpowers endorse the idea of such a treaty. It is therefore time to formalize their ideas by an accord other nations could sign. The Soviet Union might well push through this idea, which so obviously impinges on maritime affairs.

At least if the world cannot yet effectively outlaw war as a known disaster, it might ban it as a secret catastrophe. When Nixon and Brezhnev meet this month, this is one thing they should agree on in their mutual interest.

SETH F. WAXMAN.

Litani, Kenya.

### The U.S. 'Lis'

I was surprised and disappointed that the Washington Post editorial (HT, June 4-5) on the beginning and end of the anti-subversive list made no mention of its originator. For the record, let it be noted that the list responsible for the bullying of innumerable innocent persons, was ordered into existence by President Truman, the tough-talking creep who also passed the buck to the residents of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

WILLIAM REDBOLD.

Teddington, England.  
Editor's Note: Truman was credited or blamed as you will, with creating the Attorney General's List, in the news report of its demise (HT, June 5).

## Nixon Ru Some Ris On His Tr

By Joseph Kr

WASHINGTON.—The world is now tilting the United States. So present visit, President visibly identifies himself what looks like a success.

But underneath the A there is a disruptive force most certain to put poor against rich Arabs in the future. The real question, is not whether this was necessary, but it isn't risky.

The basic current now in the Near East is a tri in international tensions economic development. Egypt has moved to settle dispute with Israel. The agreement opens the way arrangements engaging Jord the Palestinian Arabs.

The United States, beca its contacts with Israel a skillful diplomacy of Hem singer, was able to play a role in easing the tensions between Jews and Arabs.

But even as the Arab with Israel recedes, a new rift comes forward. It conflict of interest between few thinly populated Arab enriched by oil, and the Arab states, which are impeded by demography. A few bers tell the story.

On the low side of the there is Egypt. It has a tion of 35 million. But its per person, or per capita national product, is recko \$220 annually. Syria, a population of about 7 millio a per capita annual incr about \$290, is in the sam So is Jordan.

All three countries, mo are increasing their n-product by only 2 to 3 annually. Since their popo is rising at the same rate, sional income is standing.

In dramatic contrast, the oil-rich countries arou Persian Gulf, for Saudi with a population of about 10 persons, has now an annu capita income of about \$300.

It is expected to rise to \$3.0 fore the end of this decad. Kuwait, with a populat about 800,000, enjoys an per capita income of nearly \$4,000. That is expected to rise to \$10,000 by the end of the decade, with a population of 800,000 an annual per capita inc \$2,000. By 1980 that is es to reach \$6,000.

### U.S. Role

The numbers show that a small group of rich Arab getting richer and richer rapidly rate, a much larger of poor Arabs are standi with a population of 100 million. Unless some way of ing the disparity can be and here again the United has a role to play.

The leaders of the rich notably King Faisal of Arabia, are among the most servative investors in the world. But if the United States into the picture, as an guarantor of loans and se their outlook might change.

An American presence, cautious leaders of the o countries might be prevailed to shoulder some of the bur helping their fellow Arabs.

The poorer countries kno full well, and have already justified their policies. Pre Sadat is going after Ar at least partly to entice investment funds from the e Syria is interested in the United States want to be a partner for the same reason. his visit, President Nixon is subjected to some highly sed talk about the enormous t that will come with an exp American presence in the East.

But does the United want to play middleman be the rich and poor Arabs? The United States want to be a partner in the East? Does it want to be forced out anyway? Isn't a danger that a prominent lean role will bring in the sians in a new competitio the Near East which M might not lose? Wouldn't it be strange for the tr of funds from the rich poor through multilateral tions such as the World and International Mo Fund?

No one knows the ans to these questions. One sure is that the United States time to think about its role in the Near East. Cer the United States ought rushed into new commitme a desperate President. So is reason—even apart from obvious impeachment implic—for everybody to be wary Nixon's barnstorming.



## 1 Dead, 2 Hurt In Shootings In N. Ireland

### Vacationer Criticized IRA in Belfast Pub

BELFAST, June 14 (UPI)—Gunmen killed a Catholic vacationer in Belfast and wounded two others in separate shooting incidents today, police said.

They said Peter McManus, 37, who had lived in Manchester, England, for the last 13 years and arrived in Belfast last weekend to visit relatives, was killed by a shot fired at close range.

Mr. McManus, who leaves a widow and five children, apparently was killed by the Irish Republican Army, police said, for making anti-IRA statements while out drinking in the Catholic Ballymurphy area.

#### Shots From Car

Several hours later, gunmen firing from a moving car shot down a man leaving his home in the Strandmill area of Belfast, a mixed Protestant-Catholic section not normally associated with violence.

Police said the man was hit in the mouth and arm, and was in a hospital in serious condition. His name was withheld.

A Catholic housewife in Coagh, about 30 miles west of Belfast, suffered light injuries when gunmen fired about 15 shots through the window of her home, police said.

A car bomb exploded outside the Belfast headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corp. today, smashing the doors and windows of the building, police said. No one was hurt.

#### Price Sisters to Uster

LONDON, June 14 (Reuters).—Dolours and Marion Price, the IRA bombers who last week ended a 305-day hunger strike in London's Brixton Prison, will be transferred to a jail in Northern Ireland by the end of the year, Home Secretary Roy Jenkins indicated in Parliament yesterday.

The sisters went on a hunger strike to press their demands for transfer to their "native" Northern Ireland and resumed eating when intermediaries convinced them that Mr. Jenkins intended eventually to comply. They were jailed in November for their part in car-bomb attacks in London in March, 1973.

## Japanese Soldier Who Refused to Yield Seeks Votes

TOKYO, June 14 (UPI)—Shoichi Yokoi, the Japanese soldier who held out on Okinawa for 27 years after World War II, today announced his candidacy for the Japanese parliament.

Mr. Yokoi, 58, was spotted in the jungle in 1972. A friend of Mr. Yokoi who came to the election board to file the candidacy told newsmen the former sergeant wanted to conduct an ideal campaign "without spending too much money."

Mr. Yokoi, a tailor until he was drafted into the army before the war, said on his return to Japan that he was "ashamed" of coming back alive to his native country. Japanese soldiers were told before the end of the war that they should never "suffer the disgrace of being caught by their enemy."

Mr. Yokoi, who married and settled in Nagoya, southwest of Tokyo, spends much of his time giving lectures on his experiences on Okinawa.

## Chest Jettisoned in 'Tea Party' Joins U.S. Independence Exhibit

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI)—The National Portrait Gallery has announced that it has obtained a tea chest thrown overboard during the Boston Tea Party and it will be in the gallery's Independence Bicentennial exhibition.

The gallery, part of the Smithsonian Institution, said the chest will be on display this weekend at the opening of the exhibition.

A spokesman said John Freshour, registrar of the gallery, flew to Texas Sunday and obtained the chest from William Ford of Laredo.

According to historical evidence, the gallery said, the tea chest was retrieved from the beach the morning after the Dec. 16, 1773, "tea party" when angry colonists threw tea off ships to protest taxes.

The chest was retrieved by John Robinson, an ancestor of Mr. Ford.

The small chest is decorated with lotus flowers and is believed to have been made in Amoy, China.

It will be shown in a display entitled, "A Tempest Over Tea."

## CHURCH SERVICES

### FRANCE-PARIS

#### AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

Sole Communion: 8:30 a.m.

Nursery & Sunday School: 10:30

SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON: 10:45

Dr. John Harper

St. John's, Lafayette St., Wash. D.C.

St. Mary's, 1000 14th St., N.W.

St. Paul's, 1000 14th St., N.W.

St. Peter's, 1000 14th St., N.W.

St. Thomas, 1000 14th St., N.W.

St. Vincent, 1000 14th St., N.W.

St. Xavier, 1000 14th St., N.W.

St. Yvonne, 1000 14th St., N.W.

St. Zephania, 1000 14th St., N.W.

St. Zofia, 1000 14th St., N.W.

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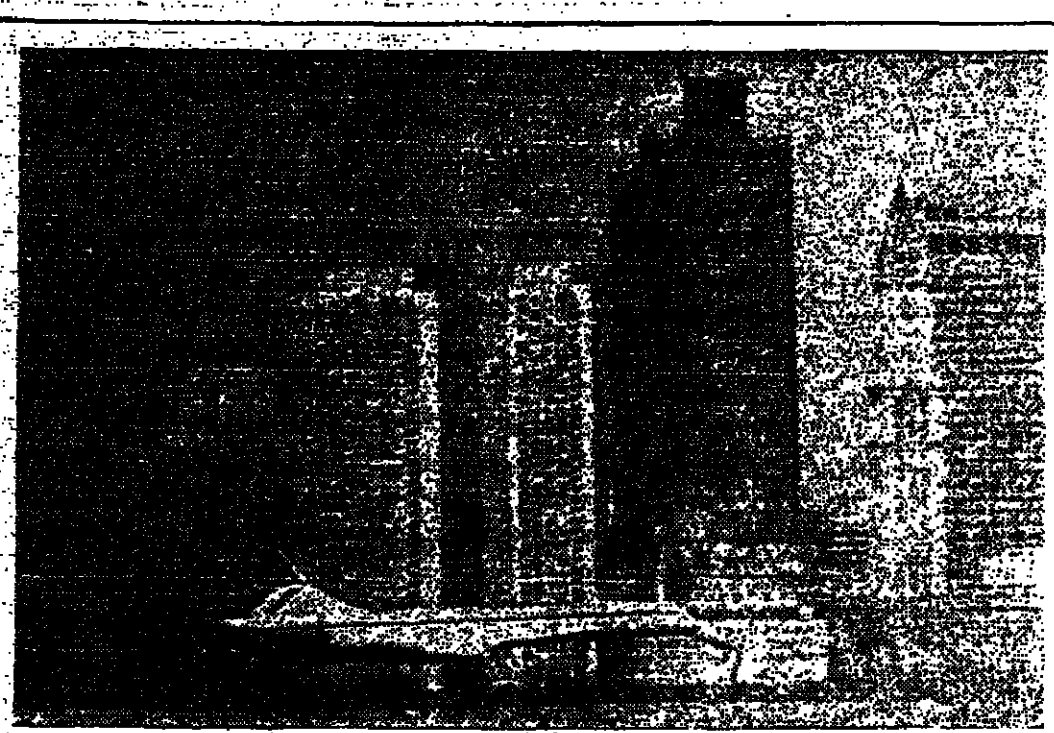
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**TOUCHDOWN IN BOSTON**—The Anglo-French SST Concorde landing in Boston after making the first Europe-to-North America flight Thursday in a record time of three hours 9 minutes. Friday Concorde zipped to Miami in one hour 35 minutes. Later it went back to Boston for a Paris- and return circuit on Sunday.

### Eager to Resume Ballet Careers

## Panovs Reach Vienna on the Way to Israel

VIENNA, June 14 (AP)—Ballet dancers Valery and Galina Panov arrived in Vienna today on their way to Israel where they hope to renew careers interrupted by their two-year flight to leave Russia.

Officials of the Jewish Agency whisked them through Vienna's Schwechat Airport by a side door to escape waiting newsmen and photographers. Austria grants Jewish immigrants transit permission but wants as little publicity about it as possible.

Mrs. Panov, 25, went as she parted from friends at the Leobersdorf airport. She disclosed that she had suffered a miscarriage in her third month of pregnancy at a hospital at Vilnius, Lithuania, last Monday, three days after being told she and her husband would get their visas.

While Mrs. Panov was unable to hold back tears at leaving her native country, Mr. Panov, 35, was all smiles but he was bitter over his problems of the last two years.

No Fear of Adapting  
He said that he had no fears of life in the West. "The only difficulties I should have will depend on me and not on the KGB," he said. The KGB is the Soviet secret police.

In a harsh farewell to the Soviet Union, he said, "Everything I have from Russia is connected with culture and art, but these belong to all humanity. In Russia, they try to erase all human feeling."

Mr. Panov was dismissed from Leningrad's Kirov ballet company, where he was a star character dancer, after he announced in March, 1972, that he wanted to emigrate. His wife, also a Kirov dancer, was first demoted and later had to leave the ballet.

Mr. Panov complained of per-

secution.

3-Week Strike Ends

At Guinness Brewery

DUBLIN, June 14 (UPI)—The first strike in the Guinness brewery's 115-year history ended tonight, enabling thirsty Irishmen to resume drinking a million pints a day.

Workers voted, three to one, to accept pay proposals drawn up before the state-sponsored Conciliation Court. The three-week walkout by 1,700 workers ended as supplies of draught Guinness were virtually exhausted throughout the Irish Republic.

assent harassment by the KGB.

Last Friday, the Panovs were unexpectedly told that the Leningrad visa office wanted to see them, and Soviet sources in Moscow said that the couple would be given exit visas.

The Panovs left with seven suitcases and 11 boxes of books cleared in advance by customs. In an airport check of hand baggage, customs officials took away a crystal glass, Mrs. Panov's father's pocket watch, a photograph of the poet Mayakovsky and a wooden Easter egg with the date 1904 inscribed on the side.

After he settles in Israel, Mr. Panov plans to resume training for an extensive dance tour.

## Scientific Armada to Explore Mysteries of Global Weather

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—A scientific task force of 38 ships from 10 nations is heading toward designated rendezvous areas in the tropical Atlantic for a new attack on the mysteries of global weather.

It is the spearhead of a still larger array—including 13 aircraft, 65 oceanic buoys and the weather-probing gear of nearly 1,000 land-based weather stations—that will take part in the three-month venture, which opens officially tomorrow. The project will cost \$68 million.

More than 4,000 scientists and other personnel from 72 nations, led by the United States and the Soviet Union, are being deployed over a 20-million-square-mile sea-and-land area in the equatorial belt.

The project has been described by American government weathermen "as perhaps the largest and most complex international scientific experiment ever undertaken."

Its aims are to:

- Help find means of forecasting the world's weather a week or more in advance, compared with only a few days, at best, now.
- Seek better means of forecasting hurricanes and typhoons.
- Explore theoretical possibilities for large-scale modification of the weather.
- Provide new information on the causes of great climate changes.
- Help determine whether, and to what extent, man's pollution of the atmosphere affects global climate.

The project is being staged in the tropics because the zone receives half the solar energy that strikes the planet and, therefore, acts as "the boiler of the giant heat engine which drives the atmosphere's global circulation," according to scientists of the government's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

But they also say that, while

the tropics are thus a major key to "the restless planetary circulation of the earth's atmosphere," they also constitute one of the weakest links in science's understanding of how global weather and climate is produced.

The project, which will be directed from headquarters at Dakar, Senegal, is called GATE, standing for "Global Atmospheric Research Program-Atlantic Tropical Experiment."

Born in Istanbul, she was

naturalized an American citizen

in 1947 after five years in the

United States on assignment to

other government agencies. Re-

turning to Istanbul in 1947, she

had the rating of a political of-

ficer for the rest of her career.

Her husband's acquaintance with

Istanbul made her probably the

best-known American in the city

in her later years.

George Frazier

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 14

(AP)—George Frazier, 63, news-

columnist, magazine contributor

and media critic, died last

night of lung cancer, according

to a spokesman for the Boston

Globe, where Mr. Frazier

had written a column for the

last four years.

During World War II, Mr.

Frazier was Life magazine's first

entertainment editor. He later

was a contributor to Esquire, a

media critic for CBS morning

news and a columnist for the

Boston Herald.

Queen's Cousin

Freed on Bail in

Baby's Murder

LONDON, June 14 (UPI)—A

second cousin of Queen Elizabeth,

Mrs. Elizabeth Wise, charged with

murdering her 10-month-old blind

and deaf daughter, was released

from custody today on £500

(\$1,200) bail.

Mrs. Wise, 37, daughter of a

former governor of Queensland,

Australia, was remanded into

custody after a hearing seven days

ago in Newbury, 35 miles west of

London. The prosecution did not

oppose bail, saying that Mrs. Wise

was "an exceptional case."

David Napley, a defense lawyer,

told the court, "It is very mis-

leading to see a report that only

says this defendant has been

charged with murder.

"The child born to the defen-

dant was unquestionably not going

to live long and in any case it

was going to spend the rest of

its life blind and deaf."

Appeal on Tronsters

LONDON, June 14 (UPI)—The

magazine New Law Journal has

criticized a judge who barred a

woman from court because she

wore slacks.

## Mao Bars Naming of New Chief of State

By Robert S. Egan

HONG KONG, June 14 (AP)—Official Chinese radio broadcast has reported that Chairman Mao Tse-tung has ordered that no new chief of state be named.

A transcript of the broadcast made by the radio station of Kwangtung Province has just become available here. The broadcast quoted an article by a supposed unit of the "Caution (Military) regional troops" which attacked Mr. Mao's former heir-designate, the late Field Marshal Lin Biao.

According to that article, Mr. Mao rejected Marshal Lin's proposals, presumably in the late 1960s and early 1970s, that a new chief of state be selected to replace Liu Shao-chi, the former president of the People's Republic. Mr. Lin became the chief villain of the Cultural Revolution and was deposed by the Communist party in 1968.

The article further declared that Mr. Mao was still opposed to the appointment or election of a chief of state. At present, 85-year-old party elder Tung Pih-wang is acting as chief of state but appears in public only occasionally.

### Atmosphere Clouded

Failure to fill the post of chief of state has contributed to present unrest in China. As a result of general uncertainty regarding the succession to the ailing 81-year-old Mr. Mao, the political atmosphere is clouded by factional quarrels and struggles for power.

The chairman's decision has made the position of moderate Premier Chou En-lai very difficult. At the Mao Party Congress last August, Mr. Chou promised that a session of the National People's Congress, the first meeting of China's formally sovereign legislature since 1964, would be held "soon."

But the congress, which is legally responsible for selecting the chief of state, could hardly meet without designating a new chief of state. With Mr. Mao opposed to this measure, the congress cannot convene.

Mr. Chou's attempt to stabilize the volatile internal situation by a symbolic convening of the congress and by filling vacant offices has thus been blocked.

Mr. Mao's decision is consistent with his previous actions. For his own reasons, political as well as personal, it is clear that the chairman wants to avoid creating a political figure who could even partially rival his own position.

Both Threats Fused

The two past heir-apparents to Mr. Mao, Mr. Lin and Marshal Lin, were purged. Both are now denounced for having plotted to seize supreme power.

Marshal Lin was said to have been killed in a plane crash on Sept. 13, 1971, while attempting to flee to Russia. This year, Peking reported the death of Mr. Lin of lung cancer last year.

The Kwangtung broadcast said Marshal Lin had urged that either Mr. Mao or himself assume the office of chief of state to stabilize the political situation and calm the apprehensions of the people. But, the official broadcast said, Mr. Mao rejected the argument, largely because "Lin Biao was plotting to use the office in either Mr. Mao's hands or his own in order to seize supreme power unlawfully."

The chairman flatly holds that selecting a chief of state would be bad for China. He believes the broadcast said that "the proletarian dictatorship, socialism and the democratic centralism of the Communist party" are better served by the absence of a chief

### Radio in China Reports

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Both Threats Fused

The two past heir-apparents to Mr. Mao, Mr. Lin and Marshal Lin, were purged. Both are now denounced for having plotted to seize supreme power.

Marshal Lin was said to have been killed in a plane crash on Sept. 13, 1971, while attempting to flee to Russia. This year, Peking reported the death of Mr. Lin of lung cancer last year.

The Kwangtung broadcast said Marshal Lin had urged that either Mr. Mao or himself assume the office of chief of state to stabilize the political situation and calm the apprehensions of the people. But, the official broadcast said, Mr. Mao rejected the argument, largely because "Lin Biao was plotting to use the office in either Mr. Mao's hands or his own in order to seize supreme power unlawfully."

The chairman flatly holds that selecting a chief of state would be bad for China. He believes the broadcast said that "the proletarian dictatorship, socialism and the democratic centralism of the Communist party" are better served by the absence of a chief



## LONDON THEATER

## Stoppard's 'Travesties'—Seriously Frivolous

By John Walker

LONDON (H.T.)—Tom Stoppard's "Travesties," receiving its world premiere at the Aldwych Theatre, is a bright and mostly beautiful fireworks display of wit, intellect and stagecraft: whizzing catherine wheels of thought, spinning off sparks of argument, sudden jumping cracks of humor that explode pretentiousness, pretty colored lights of sheer delight—and the occasional dud rocket that remains earth-bound.

It also emphasizes the extraordinarily literary nature of Mr. Stoppard's inspiration, even more than in his reworking of "Hamlet" in "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead" or in his brilliant excursion into academic philosophy in "Jumpers." "Travesties" is dense with puns and quotations, chunks of James Joyce, bits of Shakespeare, with the whole an elegant variation on the manner, and some of the matter, of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest," although Mr. Stoppard is a writer who emphasizes the value of remaining seriously frivolous.

His artifice seems perfectly natural, particularly in a play that debates, among other things, the relationship between art and

life, between radical art and revolutionary politics, between artistic truth and reality, between events as they were and as they are remembered and imaginatively reconstructed.

## Three Revolutionaries

The play is based on the presence in Zurich of 1917 of three revolutionary figures, Lenin, James Joyce and the dadaist Tristan Tzara—and is built around one strange fact, that Joyce was briefly business manager for a production of Wilde's masterpiece and was subsequently sued by the play's Algy, a minor British consular official named Henry Carr, over the cost of a pair of trousers he bought for the part.

Nothing more is known of Carr. But Mr. Stoppard seizes on this one fact and makes Carr the central figure of his play, an old man, still stuck in Switzerland, reminiscing about the past, distorting and exaggerating his own part in these hectic events, elevating himself to the role of British consul and an intimate of Joyce, Lenin and Tzara. It is one of Mr. Stoppard's little jokes that Carr equips himself with a manservant named Bennett which, as his wife sharply reminds him at the end of the play, was the name of the consul.

The role of Carr, varying between a battered, shuffling chain-smoking ancient of today and the elegant, dapper young gentleman of his memories, is superbly played by John Wood with a crackling intensity. As he has proved in a succession of roles with the Royal Shakespeare Company in the last few years, Mr. Wood is one of England's finest actors and here he holds the play together at the moments when its fragile elements look like breaking apart.

For not only does Mr. Stoppard use much of Wilde's plot, with Tzara (John Hurt) as Jack to Carr's Algy, but he has himself in the manner of Joyce, includes moments of musical comedy and a long documentary section on Lenin's attitude to art.

## Purpose of Art

The play's central debate on the purpose of art is dazzling without coming to any definite conclusions—although Tzara is shown cutting up a Shakespearean sonnet and drawing the bits out of a hat to create an inferior work while Joyce performs real magic with the same hat, triumphantly producing a white rabbit. Mr. Stoppard does show that life imitates dada, sometimes—one of Lenin's plans

to leave Switzerland to return to Russia involved the use of two Swedish deaf-mutes, and the man's taste in art remained resolutely old-fashioned and bourgeois.

Carr himself, although hostile to art—"The idea of the artist as a special human being is a fake," he says—spends his time re-creating his own past in order to emphasize his individuality, an activity of the same kind, if not the same order, as the others.

John Hurt as Tzara, Frank Windsor as Lenin, Maria Aitken as Gwendolen, Beth Morris as Cecily and John Birt as a manservant give excellent performances. Peter Wood's direction is sprightly and imaginative, although the strictly documentary moments are not assimilated into the texture of the play. It is, though, another triumph for the Royal Shakespeare Company and the third new play of their season—the others being David Mercer's "Duck Song" and Peter Barnes's extravagant "Bewitched"—to show some of the best contemporary writers stretching their considerable talents.

Sam Shepherd's "Tooth of Crime" at the Royal Court is a

rock version of the mythic theme of the sacrificial victim, the purging of the past by the death of one king and his replacement by a new leader, an old and potent ritual that can as easily assimilate the assassination of a president as, here, the toppling of one pop star by another. Mr. Shepherd emphasizes the gangster element in rock, the violence and death just below the surface of the music, and has fashioned a marvelously vivid language out of the slang of the two worlds. Jim Sharman's dim and moody direction puts across the play with great force and there are good performances from Mike Pratt as Hoss, the dying leader, Richard O'Brien as Crow, his replacement, and, especially from Diane Langton, Hoss's girl, who makes the most of some plaintive songs.

But the play falls before the end. The battle between the two men is one of style and these are hardly differentiated. And the long duel between them that takes up much of the play's second half is mostly remarkable for its poverty of means. It has only to be compared to a similar duel, between two monks in Barnes's "The Bewitched," to reveal the serious limitations of rock, its inability to express much more than anger and chaos.



Mike Pratt, Diane Langton in "Tooth of Crime."

## Arts Agenda

Mikhail Bostropovich will conduct a new production of Job Strauss's "Die Fledermaus" at the Theater an der Wien in July 1975, in the program of Vienna Festival, the festival direction has announced. Soviet cellist-conductor was have conducted a production of the opera in Moscow, he his recent departure from Soviet Union for a period residence in the West. A total of 10 performances of the work are foreseen for 1975, as well as a revival of the work in the summer of the following year.

Sir Georg Solti will conduct the Orchestre de Paris, Christa Ludwig and René G. as vocal soloists, in performance of Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde" on June 17 and 18 at Théâtre des Champs-Élysées June 20 at the Strasbourg Festival.

The works of John Cage, Malec and François Bayle make up the programs of outdoor concerts June 15, at 8:30 p.m., at the Pavillon de la Scène in Paris. The performers at the concert part of the Perspectives of 20th Century series, will be pianist Gérard Prémy, the cussions of Strasbourg and ORTF Choral Soloists and Marcel Couraud.

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ART

# The Timeless World of 'Venice and Byzantium'

By Michael Gibson

VENICE (IHT).—Byzantium, the Roman Empire of the East, fell only 39 years before Columbus discovered America. At the wound that bled it of its strength and made it vulnerable to the ultimate Turkish onslaught had been delivered some 250 years prior by Venetians and Crusaders who twice took the imperial city Constantinople (the second time they sacked it and burned temporarily setting an emperor of their choice upon the throne). The Venetians were interested in obtaining ports and commercial privileges, the feudal lords who led the fourth Crusade in lieu of the kings who this time stayed at home, apparently referred to run an empire in the East than a county or a barony home. The Pope, incidentally, was utterly opposed to this subversion of the purpose of the Crusade and dispatched a peremptory letter forbidding any venture against Byzantium. Unfortunately for the city, the letter never reached it already lay in ruins.

## 150 Exhibits

An exhibition which recently opened in Venice ("Venice and Byzantium" at the Doge's Palace and at the Marcian Library, Sept. 30) attests to the affinities and rivalries of these two focuses of civilization. About 150 items are on display, about 100 of them on loan from various museums and churches within Venice itself, the remainder coming from 34 cities and localities, mostly Italian but also including Spain and Berlin. (In the organizers' view, visitors should go to St. Mark's and the church on the island of Torcello, which contains some of the most magnificent Byzantine mosaics in existence.) Byzantium, whose imperial existence spans just over 1,000 years, is an irritating and tragic figure among the torch-bearers of civilization. It generated a mystic world of oppressive density and immobility and led a political life of terrible violence, both understood and manifest. In 653, for instance, the Pope was kidnapped from Rome, taken to Constantinople, judged, stripped of his power, thrown into a cage with thieves and murderers and finally sent off to die in exile. Justinian II, for his part, was deposed by a military coup in 694, and disposed of, in what has been deemed the proper

fashion, by being led to the hippodrome where his nose was cut off. He later returned from exile and devoted his second reign to the insane pursuit of vengeance. A porphyry bust displayed at the Doge's Palace depicts him with his mutilated nose. Such examples of cruelty abound, including that of Irene who had her own son's eyes put out in order to take his place on the throne.

At the same time Byzantium was the threshold floor on which a good deal of Christian dogma was elaborated, a process punctuated by violent urban riots and outbreaks of passion from which the heads of state were obviously not immune. The emperor Theophilus, for instance, was so incensed when he lost a theological argument with two monks that he gave the order that some insulting verses be branded onto their foreheads. And the order was promptly executed.

## Iconoclasts

One enduring subject of debate was that concerning the religious images. The iconoclasts believed that they should be banned and, from time to time, when they held the imperial power, the images were destroyed. They were not opposed to paintings and mosaics, but to icons, strictly speaking, that is to say the representations of Christ, the Virgin and the saints. These were often considered to have miraculous powers and some were even described as "acheiropoietes," meaning that they had not been made by any human hand. These were the center of an extraordinarily fervent cult.

Certainly the icon-Byzantine or not—has a certain form of almost hypnotic density that is not found in any other style of Christian imagery and one is reminded of the story about Bernadette Soubirous quoted by André Malraux in his latest book, "Bernadette," after her visions at Lourdes, asked the orders and her superiors were curious to know what the Virgin who had appeared to her looked like. Her bishop brought her great albums of the principal representations of the Virgin in Western art. None of them pleased her. Then, suddenly, she was shown an icon, the "Vierge de Cambrai," and she fell on her knees: "That's her, Monseigneur!"

What is the power, the potency of the Byzantine image—why is it that next to the only surviving 13th-century lunette on St.



Orpheus is central figure on 4th-century ivory pyx from Bobbio, Italy, in "Venice and Byzantium" show.

Mark's facade (the one farthest to the left which, interestingly enough, represents the old facade of St. Mark's) the ones done in the 17th and 18th centuries took like second-rate movie posters?

It is perhaps worth remarking that Byzantine art is not some sort of degenerate heir of Greek and Roman realism that the less gifted craftsmen of the Christian centuries could no longer equal. These craftsmen and artists were serving a different vision, and this implied that they were making a different point.

It was Marx, I believe, who made the philosophical point that "nothing can be its own symbol." In other words a book can symbolize a lot of things, but it can't symbolize a book because it is a book. If you paint a book, the painted book is not the symbol of a real book, although it may possibly symbolize something else.

Byzantine art is an art without space. The usual formula

is to say that perspective had not yet been "invented." But in art I think one can say that something is "invented" as soon as a new concept or sensibility arises that calls for an innovation in the forms of expression.

Byzantine art is without space because the metaphysical world it expressed was practically timeless. The depiction of space expresses a certain conception of time, mainly because "nothing can be its own symbol." Early Christian time was cyclical, symbolic, eschatological. It was a time of fearful density, shadowy and knit with obscure bonds. All of the history of the Old Testament was a figure of the New Testament, and all the threads of the future led back into the womb of time. The ritual cycle which the church projected as images on the moving walls of the seasons repeated, year in and year out, the central events of the birth, death and resurrection of Christ. All earlier history,

condensed into the time of Christ, was the unconscious yearning after this coming and all subsequent history since the descent of the Holy Ghost, was but the propagation of this yearning in concentric rings around the world, until history eventually exploded in the Second Coming.

The ritual cycle was the point to which the emperors of Byzantium were gathered and around which they stood out the great of time—of historical time as we read it.

The Byzantine world is anchored in eternity and the golden walls of its churches, the golden ground of its icons, are an ideal expression of an immensely without space, the absolute out of which figures emerge standing suddenly before one like apparitions that have broken through the golden fog. And the figures themselves, above all, are motionless.

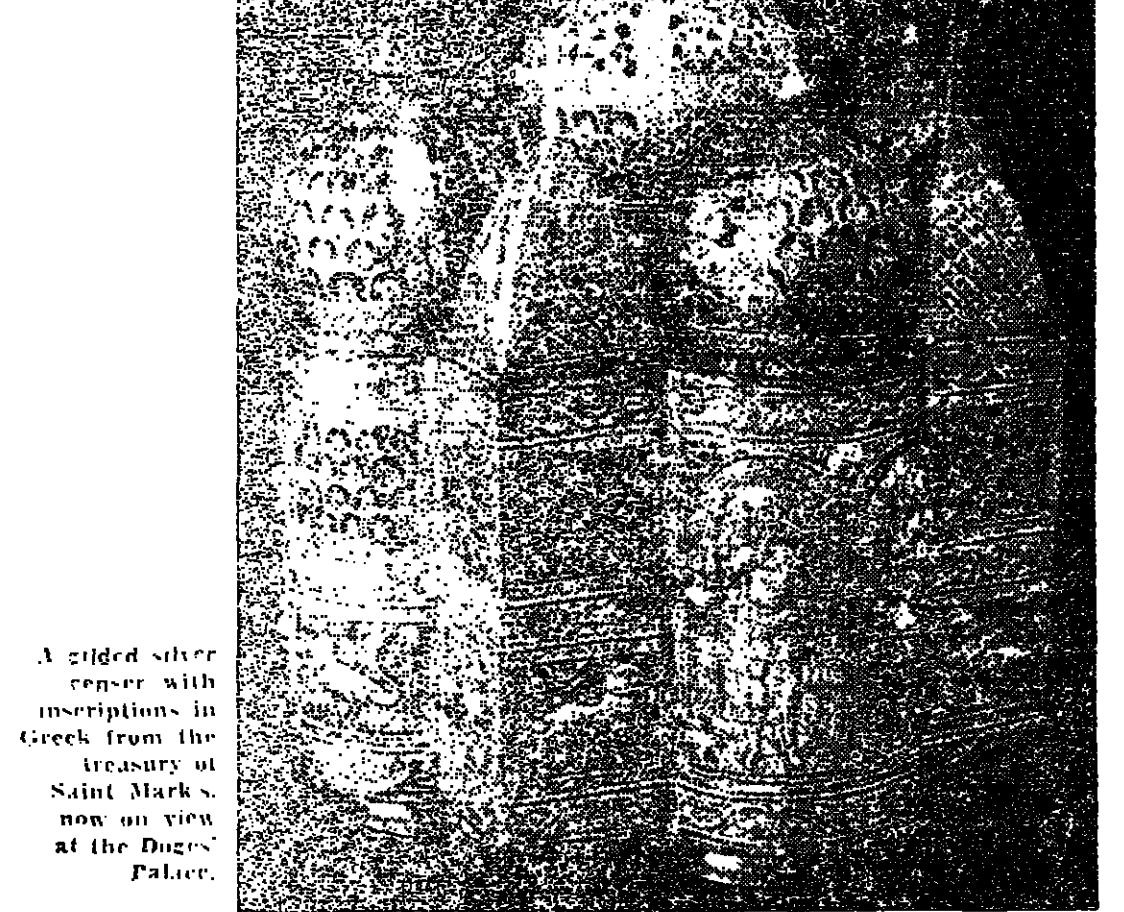
Byzantine art, like the theater, is an art of immediacy. After half an hour of a character's life, suddenly take two steps forward, and it becomes as much of an event as a battlefield with blood gushing from the neck on the Western stage. So Christ leaning forward to pull the souls out of limbo becomes the high point of movement in Byzantine art.

## Reminders

The figures are motionless and are depicted according to principles in which the creation of illusion has no place. They are not representations, but reminders, reminders emerging from the golden fog like the ghosts from the Shakespearean mist. "Remember me!" And they stand in a row, facing the faithful, both protective and ominous.

Raphael's Virgin convey no holy awe. They belong to another age, a more sentimental religion was beginning to be carried out expressing itself in melodramatic posturing and ultimately, in operatic sobbing. But to the peasant girl of the Pyrenees, the icon had the quality of her visionary experience. One can begin to understand those who claimed that such icons were "acheiropoietes," not made by the hands of men. One can also understand the iconoclasts, and their indignation.

Whether one "enjoys" Byzantine art is of course quite another question. It is very much an art of the precious object: crystal, ivory and gold. The most precious setting conceivable for the most



A gilded silver censer with inscriptions in Greek from the Treasury of Saint Mark's, now on view at the Doge's Palace.

precious object conceivable, the sacred script of the holy Bible. It is an art of terrible sacred density and expresses nothing aside from that the Presence that sweeps all lesser presences away. That is the most expression of Byzantine art in three times of bloodshed which were upon waves of barbarians emerged from the East and the empire, its geographical outline crumpled and thrashing like that of a beleaguered leucocyte took them all on and somehow survived, repulsed them or converted them, bringing these raw and powerful forces—the Bulgarians, the Slavs, the Russians—into something of a common ground with the established nation.

It is an art that is magical and repetitive. A little bit goes a long way. The exhibition at the Doge's Palace is presented with extraordinary elegance in a setting built into the doge's apartments that is both clever and refined. One is not at all saturated as one emerges from the show because the 150 pieces, ranging from the 4th to the 15th century, and including mo-

saics, frescoes, sculptures, paintings, miniature mosaics, ivory carvings and all kinds of precious objects, are both varied and well chosen.

## Razor's Edge

But what about Venice in all that? The position of Venice in its relationship to Byzantium was always, more or less, on a razor's edge. The Venetians acknowledged the suzerainty of distant Byzantium when their dangerous neighbors were breathing down their necks. Nearby Ravenna was a thriving seat of Byzantine power and art in Venice grew from the same ground. In time local particularities of style seem to have emerged. The later paintings seem to give a foretaste of a characteristically Italian style. In time too, Venice defined a philosophy of its own. The Venetians were not holding the globe on their shoulders but sailing its seas and living by their trade and their wit. Byzantium, not Venice, was the "bulwark of Christendom." But Venice, for a long time, was a focus of Byzantine culture in the West—a focus and a filter too.

Finally, I believe that the best expression of the Byzantine outlook is not so much in the object but in the total setting. As you sit in St. Mark's, the building all skitter and bonded together with iron bars, whole areas ravaged in the 17th century with inept transpositions of that—might—possibly—have—made—an—adequate—oil—painting into mosaics, you become gradually conscious of the intimacy of that immense building. This, one senses, was the proper setting for ritual which is the endless repetition of a pivotal event. This was the place to whisper and to sing over and over again, age after age, to confess and to acclaim, to hope and to fear, and to feel comforted by the brooding golden eternity. But the ritual, like the civilization that brought it forth, shaped it and adorned it, lost its energy. That energy has long since forsaken the expectant scrutiny of eternity and turned to time, and the exploration of time and a different dream.

## ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

LONDON-ROME-ZURICH

andré roussard  
**OOSTERLYNCK**

JUNE

13 et 7 rue du Mont-Cenis (18e) — 606.30.46

le bateau lavoir, 50 Rue de l'Université, 544-29-68  
**BERNADETTE KELLY**

FIRST EXHIBITION

Paris, July 14

**PROSCENIUM**

35 Rue de Seine (6e) — Téléphone: 655-72-61

**YVES SAINT LAURENT**

Through June 22

**GALERIE ARIEL**

140 Bd. Haussmann, 8e — 227-13-09

**APPEL**

June 5-June 31

**GALERIE CLAUDE HEMERY**

5 Place du Marché Sainte-Catherine, 575-65-65. (Métro: Saint-Paul-Mercato)

**RODO-BOULANGER**

PAINTINGS

Until July 14

**GALERIE STEEL**

32 Rue de Sévigné — PARIS-IV\* — 887-74-64

**RODO-BOULANGER**

ENGRAVINGS

Until July 13

Galerie de France

116 St-Hippolyte, 8e

255 69 37 - 255 73 69

**HARTUNG**

11 juin - 12 octobre

la galerie sera ouverte

le dimanche 23 juin

de 15 h à 18 h

ABCD

Galerie des St-Pères Paris, 7-222-12-32

HARTUNG: œuvres graphiques

12 juin - 30 septembre

LUCIE WEILL, 4 RUE BONAPARTE

**CHRISTIAN BERARD**

Until July 10

**GALERIE MERMOZ****PRECOLUMBIAN ART**

6 rue Jean-Mermoz 8-359.82.41

Wally Findlay

Galleries Internationales

new york - chicago - paris - london - amsterdam

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exhibition

**Gustavo Novoa**

June 14 - July 10

exclusive representation

of 30 contemporary artists

Paintings

FRANCO - SCHWARTZ - ROCHER - JENSEN

Impressionists, post-impressionists

TEL. 255.20.94

100 rue de la Harpe - Paris 5e

Wally Findlay

George V Gallery

MICHEL HENRY

May 9 - June 17

direction: Poucelle

100 rue de la Harpe - Paris 5e

daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.

Monday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

GALERIE KARL FLINKER

26 R. de Tournon, 6e. 325.18.72

**ARROYO**

Until June 28

**CALIA**

May 27 - June 29

Galerie 5

5 Rue Bonaparte (Vie)

**VICTOR BRAUNER**

du 5 Juin au 8 Juillet 1974, à la

Galerie Alexandre Jolas

196 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris-7e

Galerie M.L.R. GENOT

46 Rue Vieille-du-Temple (10e)

**DERBRÉ**

Sculptures

May

**GALERIE D'ART DU PRINTEMPS**

Bld. Haussmann,

"Nouvelles Magasin" 8th floor.

**MINAUX**

Lithographs

Until June 29

tâpies

monotypes

du 6 juin

au

13 juillet

galerie

maeght

13

rue de téhéran

paris 8

Galerie

MARUMO

243 R. St-Honoré-073.38.66

PARKING VENDOMIE

**A. MALET**

The last Impressionist...

June 6-30

GALERIE ADES

281 rue Saint-Honoré, Paris-8e

Homage aux

BIJOUX DE BRAQUE

10 a.m.-7 p.m.

**Galerie Spink**

Bronzes, sculptures from India

and Southeast Asia.

Chinese ceramics and jade.

Tuesday-Friday, 9-12.30, 2-6.

Saturday, 9-4.

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8001 Zurich, Tel. 01-25422.

**Helen Frankenthaler**

André Emmerich

Todesstrasse 40-8002 Zurich

MARLBOROUGH

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Until 29 June

Daily 10-12.30. Sets 10-12.30.

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Rome

Marlborough Galleries d'Arte

Via Gregoriana 5

Larry Bell

Until 15 July

Daily 10-12.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Monday morning closed.

MARLBOROUGH

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Villa Rosau, Glattnachstrasse 10

Max Bill

sculptures and paintings

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